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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SENDING IN BROADSIDES

TO MOW DOWN STRONGHOLDS OF CAPITALISM.

Bargaining for U. S. Senate Seats—Gompers' Belated Denunciation of One Whom "The People" Nailed—Bethlehem Needs a "Homestead" Investigation—I-I-I-Pack Fall Out.

The Norwegian people deserve credit. Of all the peoples visited by the Roosevelt circus, the Norwegian people are reported to have remained the calmest. Whereas, everywhere else—Austrians, French, Germans, Italians, Belgians, Hollanders—the peoples are reported to have gone delirious over Teddy, notwithstanding the kindly honors bestowed upon Roosevelt by the Norwegian royal house, the people were not at all enthusiastic. Can it be that the absence of cheers from the masses in Norway is only an evidence of the emptiness of the royal coffers—too empty to buy cheerers?

The wretchedly exploited Hungarian wage slaves of McKees Rocks, upon whose necks the vampires of the I'm-a-bummery, sailing under the false colors of the I. W. W., fastened themselves, and from whom these vampires whacked dues with false declamations of "Revolution," should not lose hope when they read that the leading Editor of the organization which they were cheated into believing was fighting their battles has taken refuge in a "capitalist sheet" and is there telling tales out of school, as described by our special Spokane correspondent in this issue. The McKees Rocks wage slaves should profit by the lesson, throw off their shoulders the Ettors, St. Johns, Rothfussers and the rest of their "direct action" misleaders, and join the I. W. W. which all the while warned them against slummery.

"I believe fifty per cent. of the seats in the United States Senate have been practically purchased," so states ex-United States Senator William E. Mason of Illinois—Believe, brother? nay, you know it. And the purchase price, if not always paid in advance, is paid afterwards in installments from the proceeds of the dividends raked in on stock known as "United States Senate Consolidated."

Gompers—long a vituperative abuser of The People for the facts which it published about one of Gompers' pets, one Harry White, alias Karkowitzky—having now fallen out with the worthy, writes about him as follows in the "Federationist" for May: "In investigating the official affairs of White after his self transfer from union office to the position of contributor on ethical subjects to anti-union publications, it was discovered ["discovered" is good] that for eight years previous to the revolt of his conscience against trades unionism he had been drawing dividends for himself from the profits made on the contracts for printing the union labels, and in the suit brought thereupon against him by the garment worker officials the court awarded the union a verdict against White for \$17,500."—As fast as these worthies fall out among themselves the charges made against them by The People are admitted. Next!

He who would understand the "philanthropic move of the Steel Trust, in establishing a twelve million dollar benefit fund for its employees, should read over again the article "Darkening Counsel" published last week in these columns. There is nothing like the lure of an insurance to keep workers in submission. As beauty exposed is not so fascinating as beauty suggested by suggestive drapery, nothing so much fascinates into imbecility as visions of "Insurance."

Periodically during recent years the ash-barrel refuse of the Populist party gathers, with predilection at St. Louis, calls itself an "Executive Session of the Populist party," and proceeds to give to the press the "conclusions arrived at by the executive session." The report usually is to the effect that "a new party should be launched"; latterly the report has been enlarged with the addition that "the executive session considered the advisability of joining the Socialist party."

The periodical "Executive Session of the Populist party" has again just taken place, in St. Louis, of course, and it has just issued its report. It is again to the effect that a new party should be launched, and that the executive session considers the advisability of joining the Socialist party. By the looks of the Socialist party one should say it had long ago been joined by the "executive session of the Populist party." If the "executive session of the Populist party" has not yet done so, it should do so, by all means.

When Napoleon was in Egypt, he visited the mosques, squatted down and went through all the religious gymnastics of the Moslems. It won him their favor. Roosevelt, who knows of art as much as he knows of astronomy, when he visited the art gallery at Amsterdam, sat for 15 minutes in mute contemplation of Rembrandt's "The Night Watch," and the despatch says that "the people in his suite talked only in whispers" while the great man was admiring. From the Great Napoleon to the Little Napoleon the transit is vast; but the methods are not unlike.

When the Homestead strike broke out in 1892, and the Senate hurried to "investigate," the investigators hurried there as fast to report their "amazement at the big wages the men got," some of them "\$300 a month!" What the Carnegie Company had done was to bring before the investigators some of the high salaried overseers, and the "investigators" did not investigate behind the curtain. It is now in the cards—now that another Senate investigation has been held on the Bethlehem (not Bethlehem, Palestine, but Bethlehem, Pa.) Steel Plant, and that it is found out that the 12-hour day, Sundays included and not paid for as overwork, with an average 15 cents an hour is the labor status at Bethlehem—it is now in the cards for the Bethlehem concern to put its own "wage-earning" President on the stand. He will truthfully swear his salary is \$25,000 a month, and then the investigators may indulge in some 1910 amazement at the "big wages paid in Bethlehem."

If Bryan can be induced to stump Indiana this campaign for Kern, as they are trying to get him to do, and Roosevelt is "Johnny-on-the-spot" for Beveridge, as he has promised to be, then the people of Indiana—men, women and children—have a rare time coming. Free, gratis and for nothing they will see the two leading clowns of the bourgeois political circus. Each a type, in his way, and each a type that may not recur in a hurry. There was a time in this country when people heard Henry Clay one day, and Andrew Jackson the next, and had something to take home and think over; now it would be Bryan and Roosevelt—from the sublime to the ridiculous.

How long will it be before the Socialist party "catches on"? Distracted by defection and "desertion" of membership and voters, the S. P. should take a tip from the Gompers Unions, by setting up an "insurance" to cheat the rank and file and hold them back. The S. P. should set up some kind of insurance attachment to its locals: some sick and death benefit fund, it matters not how hollow. If that does not keep the S. P. together, then, nothing will and it might as well join the "Executive Session of the Populist party."

Piling on the agony! Still more gold! Cablegrams announce the discovery of a new and exceptionally rich gold deposit near the head waters of the Kuskokwim river in Alaska. Nuggets found there and worth \$100 to \$500 are being exhibited in Tacoma. All of which are favorable winds to fill the sails of the piratical craft of Free Trade. The longer the flood of gold all the higher will prices go; the higher prices mount all the louder will the Free Trader yell: "The tariff does it," and all the more fools will be caught with the plausible outcry.

The people of this city and country are being put to the test in the Gaynor-Hearst controversy. Are they unbalanced? wholly bereft of the critical sense? feather-weights who can be thrown off their ballast by a pretence of photography of documentary evidence, by wholly irrelevant matter, and by turgid fat print?—those who are will be taken in by Hearst's "American"; those who are not will see through the film-flam that seeks to avoid the issue.

With the Carnegie steel workers

Atlanta, Ga., despatches of May 3rd tell that, upon invitation of the convicts in the United States penitentiary of that city, the gifted singer Geraldine Farrar, playing her own accompaniment on the piano, sang on that day for nearly forty minutes to one thousand convicts, gathered in the large auditorium of the penitentiary. The despatches tell how Miss Farrar's touching songs, concluding with "Home, Sweet Home," converted the auditorium into "one great sob," tears streaming down the cheeks both of the singer and her convict audience. The closing paragraph of the despatches is: "Miss Farrar's singing has been worth more than a hundred sermons," said Warden Moyer.

Be it as it may with regard to sermons, certain it is that Miss Farrar bowed down with a pathetic object

worked out of human shape, and, of course, paid starvation wages, Andrew Carnegie breaks out into poetry as follows:

Let the scowler scowl and the howler howl,
And the politicians go it;
I don't care what the pessimists say,
The country's all right, and I know it.
No doubt the country's all right—but for whom?

The April issue of the "Electrical World," an employers' organ, makes some caustic remarks anent coal strikes. Among other things it says: "There is a strong suspicion in the minds of many coal users that the coal strike is about as serious as an opera bouffe, so far as the coal operators and miners are concerned," and that the operators make money by "strike-scare prices"—all of which proves the operators "clever," and the rank and file of coal miners easy dupes, of both operators and their lieutenants.

Comptroller Williams states that "more than one-seventh of the entire revenue of New York State is spent for maintaining the hospitals for the insane," that is, that \$34,018,361 were used up in hospitals for the insane out of a total receipt of \$342,025,805 during the ten years following October 1, 1899. The comptroller should have added some figures on the causes of the insanity in the hospitals. If the causes are the so-called "acts of God," then there would be nothing left to do but "grin and bear"; if, however, this is one of the things that God is not responsible for, and the insanities are the consequences of the misdeeds of man, or of society then the figures would have more weight than now they have. Now they simply look like a huge interrogation mark, left unanswered.

The Worcester, Mass., "Box Maker," an employers' journal "devoted to the paper box industry," is very wroth that "in many establishments the operatives decide what is a fair day's work and not the proprietor." And yet, a dollar to a doughnut, the "Box Maker" denies with equal wrathfulness the existence of a class struggle.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS GAIN

Paris, May 9.—The second ballots for 229 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, taken yesterday throughout France, passed off quietly. Late returns showing the election of 195 Deputies give 116 to the Government, 44 to the Socialist, and 36 to the parties of the Right. The Government has lost 14 seats and the Socialists have gained 14. The other parties stand as before.

Count Boni de Castellane was defeated for re-election by the Radical Republican Perchod. Jaures, leader of the Socialists, was re-elected.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY CONVOKED.

People Told to Prepare for Constitution and Parliament.

Peking, May 9.—An Imperial edict issued to-day summons the National Assembly to meet on October 3 and announces the appointment of ninety-six members representing all classes. The edict urges the people to prepare for a Constitution and Parliament.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

GERALDINE FARRAR'S HIT

lessen the monumental slander regarding man's "perverseness," a slander of the human race which, rooted in superstitions, and kept alive by pulpsters, is used by capitalist politicians, press and professors as an "argument" against the "practicableness of Socialism."

In the words of the Chinese sage: "As water naturally runs downward, but can be artificially made to shoot upward, so does human nature naturally tend to loftiness, but is by artificial methods pressed downward."

Whatever may, one time, have been the necessity, or apology, for social systems that compelled the animal in man to assert itself over his better part, and thus artificially to press his lofty aspirations downward, that necessity, or excuse, exists no longer. The wealth producible to-day, under rational social or-

I'M-A-BUM WILSON FIRED

HE HITS BACK BY GIVING AWAY THE "MARTYR" SNAP.

Funds from Dupes Having Run Dry the Slummery Crew of the Bogus I. W. W. Fall Out Among Themselves—Their Editor Is Expelled—He Refuses to Be Expelled and Tells Tales on His Pals.

Spokane, Wash., May 1.—Time straightens all kinks. I am well aware that more than one reader of The People thought my letters upon the I'm-a-bummery might be exaggerations, and I suppose also such sentimentalists thought The People was too intolerant when it dealt its sledge-hammer blows upon the heads of this unspeakable crew. Well, as I said, time straightens out all kinks. In this instance it did not take a very long time to do it, either.

Everybody knows what has become of J. H. Walsh, the organizer of the I'm-a-bum singers. When last heard of a union in Omaha, Neb., was after him for the funds he had walked away with. But now comes even worse.

Walsh had slunk away quietly from Omaha. In his place there remained here in Spokane a set of people who were afterwards reinforced by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. They put themselves up as direct action revolutionists, and were to kill the intolerant S. L. P. Their organ, "The Industrial Worker," was edited by one James Wilson; as such James Wilson figured conspicuously as the leader of the gang. His articles against the Socialist Labor Party were full of vitriol, and well they may. The S. L. P. never let up on their veiled dynamism; their advocacy of theft, and their absurd claim of industrialism. This Wilson, and his paper, of course received the periodical O. K. of Vincent St. John, from Chicago. Everything went on harmonious with the gang so long as funds were coming in from dupes. But the harmony is at an end, and now comes the long expected.

The "Industrial Worker" of April 30th, contains this notice:

"EXPULLED.
"Spokane, Wash., April 24, 1910.
"Industrial Worker:—I have been instructed by Local 222 to notify you, that James Wilson has been expelled from that local, and to ask you to put a notice in the Worker to that effect.
"I remain, yours for the I. W. W.,
"A. E. Cousins,
"Recording Sec'y No. 222."

Why, what's the matter with editor Wilson? What is the matter with editor Wilson, and with his whole set we can learn from the Spokane "Evening Chronicle" of last April 25th. I admit the "Chronicle" is a capitalist sheet, but I will be excused for quoting from a capitalist sheet a signed letter by Wilson himself, sent to the "Chronicle" and published by it on April 25. That letter is as follows:

"To the Editor of the Chronicle:—I am a member-at-large of the I. W. W. and not a member of the local unions of Spokane, and therefore can not be 'read out' locally.

"The matter of the 'defense fund' and the impossibility of getting any information regarding it is a disgrace to the whole organization and an in-

ganization, is so ample for all that penitentiaries—places in which ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent. of the inmates are sent thither for crimes against "property"—are monumental indictments of the misnamed Social Order that produces the criminals.

The criminal Social Order of Capitalism seeks to justify its felony against the nation by imputing to man innate perverseness. The imputation is calumny, added to the felony. And vain is the attempt. How vain was again proved by the effect upon the allegedly "hardened sinners" of the charming voice and touching words of Miss Farrar's songs.

The human heart is golden. Whatever is stony therein is, to-day, the artificial product of the capitalist social system.

sult to the working class in general. There have been families whose husbands and fathers have been in jail for the 'cause' this past winter, who were without the bare necessities of life; and this at a time when we were being advertised by Vincent St. John and Fred W. Heslewood as 'martyrs,' and the money of the gullible and well disposed spent without proper regard to the welfare of those for whom it was intended.

"James Wilson,
"Editor Industrial Worker, Ross Block, City."

No more need be said. We have here all about "defense fund," the "cause," and "martyrs." Time has indeed straightened the kinks.

I see in The People that Comrade Wade R. Parks has challenged Vincent St. John to a public debate upon certain financial questions. Comrade Parks might also challenge Fred W. Heslewood, whom Editor Wilson couples with St. John, calling both, sneeringly, "martyrs." I would also suggest to Comrade Parks that he challenge the Socialist party lawyer "martyrs," who figured so loudly in the freak speech fight.

Robert Clausen,

LITHO WORKMEN'S DECLINE.

One Time Proud Craftsmen Given Crumbs by Bosses

The National Association of Employers in Lithographers, which some years ago broke up the craft unions in the trade, and which ever since have been able to maintain an "open shop," decided last week at their annual convention in this city to grant an eight-hour day to their employees.

This step was taken, it was explained by one of the spokesmen of the bosses, not because the association feared that pressure would be brought to bear for a shorter workday, but because the members thought it wise to make conditions "so satisfactory" for their men that they would not have to turn to the labor unions.

The eight-hour day is to begin January 1 next. The association adopted a plan which provides its employees with health, accident, and life insurance "without cost."

This plan will be operated through an insurance company and has been adopted in order to take the place of the insurance plan in the labor union with which the lithographic workers were affiliated before the employers declared for an open shop.

The granting of an eight-hour day and the decision to provide their employees insurance against sickness, accident, and death is expected to prevent, for a long time, any labor trouble in the lithograph trade.

A lithographic workman when seen a week ago said that labor conditions in the trade have gone to pot. He recalled that his fellow workers had been used by the bosses to petition Congress to impose a tariff that would shut out foreign lithographic work. The measure carried. As a result shops in Germany have had curtailed production, some of them being forced to close down. A further result has been an exodus of lithographic workmen from Germany to this country. These German lithographers, not being up to snuff, accept lower wages than have been going here, and as a consequence the old-timers here find it harder to get jobs. At the time when the men here were enthusiastically signing petitions to Congress, at the behest

of the bosses, it was pointed out to them that the inevitable result of the tariff would be competition, not of products, but of the maker of the products.

The litho worker referred to, said that not only insurance schemes but poorhouse schemes would be necessary if the downward trend in the trade kept on. Such is now the condition of a body of craftsmen who once upon-a-time prided themselves upon their skill and high wages. Now, however, they are to be the wards of their employers, tied to their jobs with an insurance string, the same sort of string that holds most "union" men to their so-called unions.

The lithographers are an eloquent illustration of the impotence of pure and simple unionism.

NO LABOR PARTY.

Gompers Disclaims any Such Plan at Farmers' Convention.

St. Louis, May 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking before the Farmers' convention at the Coliseum, said he had no intention of forming a new political party, with or without an alliance with the Farmers' Union.

"I never belonged to any party," said Gompers. "I hope the day will come when farmers and laborers will be participants to a principle rather than to a party. I did not come here to launch a new political party; I am here to cement the bond of unity between the producers of the wealth and prosperity of the United States."

Gompers said he looked forward to the day when "farmers and laborers will be united into one federation throughout the country," and when the Senate and House of Congress will be "filled with representatives of the people—the farmers and wage earners."

The Executive Committee of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union to-day adopted a resolution indorsing the Federation of Labor and pledging all organized farmers to give preference to union products. The organization is said to number 3,000,000.

CANADIAN STRIKERS UNDECEIVED.

Hamilton, Canada, May 8.—The striking employees of the Imperial Cotton Company are becoming positively rude to their bosses, which, however, is another way of saying that they refuse to swallow unquestioned anything these bosses might tell them. At a meeting of these strikers held last week, a subordinate official of the cotton company was present and addressed them. It was the superintendent of the firm who spoke. He referred to the fact that a petition was sent to Manager Grantham two years ago requesting the restoration of 10 per cent. in wages which was taken off some time previous. He said that it was impossible for the company to comply with the request just now as the mill was losing money. He said he would not want to pay for what the firm had lost within the last six months.

"I wish I had what they made," shouted one of the strikers.

Kimball, the superintendent, went on to say that the company had taken contracts below cost as cotton was very high. In England, he said, the cotton mills were going to make a reduction this month. He added that there would be no hope for a raise until the fall, and then it would all depend on the price of cotton. If it was down in price the wages would be restored.

"Hot air!" cried another voice.

Chairman Hope had nothing against Kimball personally but he thought the fact that he was at the meeting was an indication that the company wanted them back all right. He advised all, and especially the married people, to find work somewhere else, and not go back to work at the mill until their request was granted.

WARNS THEM AWAY.

British Consul Tells Countrymen to Beware of American "Roseateness."

It has just been discovered that the British consul general in this city recently made a report to his government, in which he cautioned British workmen against too roseate a view of the prospects and opportunities in American cities.

The report has been made public in England, and copies of it have just reached this side.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

MAY DAY CELEBRATED WITH PARADE AND PICNIC

Mixed Organizations Participate—Asparagus Merchants Show "Largeness of Heart"—Unionists Denounce Wm. R. Hearst as Foe of Labor—Troubles of City's Executive Head.

San Francisco, May 3.—For the first time in the history of San Francisco, International Labor Day, May Day, was observed by an out-door demonstration. With red flags defiantly flying and breathing strains of the International, the progressive element of the working class of the San Francisco marched up Market street on the morning of the first of May. The parade and the picnic that followed were under the auspices of the International Labor Day Federation of San Francisco. This federation is composed of the various S. L. P. branches, the S. P., and the other progressive organizations and unions. The parade disbanded on Mission street where special cars awaited the crowds, and where a big bundle of the Weekly Peoples were distributed.

The picnic grounds were thronged by young and old who enjoyed themselves to their heart's content with the manifold amusements the park supplied. The orator of the day, Austin Lewis, was a regrettable disappointment. He revamped the silly doctrine of "proletarianism"; the movement must cast off the intellectuals, lawyers, professional men and such and elect real dyed-in-the-dirt proletarians to position and office. Further, he eulogized the general strike and syndicalism. However, to give credit where credit is due, his oration had one good quality, it was short.

The S. L. P. actives sold Sue books, pamphlets and other Labor News publications. A few subs. were also secured.

Great consternation prevailed among the asparagus merchants of this city, who find the delicacy is piling up on them day after day with no apparent means of getting rid of it. According to the dealers, 3,000 boxes of asparagus was thrown into the crematory. The next day the merchants decided to give it to the public. This "noble" act was prompted partly by the fact that the crematory charged them 40 cents a ton besides the cost of extra handling. It would appear that people do not want asparagus, but not so. A free day cleared the surplus, and the merchants reported the market as "firm."

This incident is a good answer to those "back to the land" reformers who tell you that you do not need very much capital but only need to start in a small way. It is safe to say that most of these asparagus growers are those who have started thus.

Our "labor" administration is torn by dissension and graft, a result of the apparent efforts to give "fair treatment to both sides." In the midst of all these troubles comes the indictment of Police Commissioner Flannery who is charged with fleeing one Wood out of the sum of \$800 by guaranteeing protection to a gang of "wire tapping" bunco men. Mayor McCarthy has suspended Flannery but he wants it distinctly understood that he has the "utmost faith in Flannery's integrity." Flannery, be it known, is the owner of saloons and resorts. It is difficult to see how he became connected with labor movements.

The labor circles are at outs with Hearst because of his connection with the Homestake mines, having locked union miners out. They declare that he is "the most dangerous and treacherous foe that has ever sought to destroy the trade union organizations." Not long ago Hearst had imprecations heaped upon his head by the local Catholic papers because he referred to Ferrer as a martyr. Now that the labor unions have followed suit it seems that Hearst will lose out.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the Czar Plerpont I, is here with her mamma. Their arrival has been duly chronicled as giving a new impetus to social affairs. Miss Anne it will be remembered, helped to organize the shirtwaist makers of New York. She

(Continued on page two.)

WEALTH AND LAW

Justice but Reflects the Material Interests of the Law Makers

Holyoke, Mass., April 22.—The below article is taken from the Holyoke "Transcript" of April 18. It is a comment which I made on a paragraph which the "Transcript" contained.

M. R.
"Right must be right. Law must be law. If the justices of our supreme court are governed by prejudicial hearings of cases? This is something to think about in view of the talk that is proceeding from headquarters about the reasons for rehearsing the government's two great cases."—Transcript.

Wealth—power—law—right—justice. That is the solution of the riddle. If you have the power you make the law and establish your right and call it justice.

If you have not the power, you can not make laws and all your declamation about right and justice are idle vapors. When the American slave owners had the power they made the law that slavery was right and just—to themselves, and not until the anti-slave interests of the country had gotten hold of the power could they make laws to say that slavery was wrong and unjust to their ideas. When people are poor, all the power they possess is their good strong fists and that is apt to be sufficient for their ordinary needs.

But when people become wealthy, they need more than their fists to protect their property, consequently they make laws intended to keep other peoples' hands and feet off their property. The more property the more laws are needed and thus a structure is reared that becomes top-heavy and no amount of bracing will keep it from falling because it is against the law of gravitation. Our American Republic has become so wealth top-heavy that frantic efforts are made to brace it from collapsing. It is no use however and the crash will come. We will have to begin all over again on lines which experience has taught us to follow. These lines are that the system of wealth production must in the future be carried on the collective plan instead of the individual one. That will prevent an individual from becoming wealth top-heavy and consequently no bracing is needed to uphold a society where all are practically equal not only before the law but also in the every day life of getting a living. That will make us democratic not only in theory but also in practice, and it will establish in law the principle that all men are free and equal and have the right to live and be happy.

MURDERS BY MINE OWNERS.

	Killed
Lund Hill, England, Feb. 19, 1857	189
Pocahontas, Va., 1884	307
Nasaimo, Vancouver, May 4, 1887	170
Duer, Belgium, Nov. 13, 1888	121
Andueris, Belgium, Mar. 11, 1892	200
Johnstown, Pa., July 11, 1902	112
Hannah, Wyo., June 30, 1903	200
Harwich, Pa., Jan. 28, 1904	189
Pas-de-Calais, France, Mar. 10, '06	1,000
Fairmont, W. Va., Mar. 23, 1906	100
Cananea, Mexico, June 7, 1906	100
Darr mine, Pittsburg, Dec. 20, 1907	200
Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 21, 1907	200
Reden, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1908	150
Stuart, Fayetteville, W. Va., June 29, 1908	60
Chihuahua, Mexico, Feb. 18, 1908	100
Girgenti, Sicily, July 21, 1908	60
Tokio, Japan, July 22, 1908	430
Fang-Tse, Peking, China, Aug. 20, 1908	112
Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1908	410
Yolande, Ala., Dec. 16, 1908	60
Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1908	234
Bluefield, W. Va., Jan. 13, 1909	100
Leiter, Ill., Jan. 11, 1909	25
Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 3, 1909	17
Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909	285
Primer, Col., Jan. 31, 1910	75
Drakesboro, Ky., Feb. 1, 1910	35
Las Esperanzas, Mex., Feb. 2, 1910	68
Indiana, Pa., Feb. 5, 1910	11
Mulga mine, Birmingham, Ala., April 20, 1910	41
Youghiegheny mine, Amsterdam, Ohio, April 27, 1910	11
AND	
Palos, Ala., May 5, 1910	150

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SOCIALIST UNITY

S. P. Rank and File Said to Be Talking About It.

In connection with the article, "The Two Socialist Parties," which appeared in last week's People, I think the gist of two talks that I had recently with S. P. men on the question of unity, will prove of interest.

S. P. man No. 1, who until a couple of years ago, was in the S. L. P., volunteered the information that there was a strong under-current for Socialist unity among the rank and file of the S. P., thus confirming a proletarian member of an important committee of Local New York, S. P., who had told me that were the question put to a vote of the rank and file to-day, it would carry overwhelmingly.

S. P. man No. 2 declared, however, that despite the unity sentiment in the S. P., the S. L. P. need not count upon unity, for the reason that the ex-S.L.P. men in the S. P. would see to it that unity would never be effected. I answered him that the S. L. P. was not bothering about unity just now; that it had done its duty in that direction, in obedience to the International, and that so far as the S. L. P. was concerned its skirts were clear of responsibility for the divided Socialist movement of the land. I further observed to the gentleman that if there existed in the S. P. such a sentiment for unity as he had said, and that if against it there was only such as he, that then he and those like him would be rolled over and flattened in the dust, at which remark his patrician dignity was grievously offended.

S. P. man No. 2, with whom I talked, got into the S. P. after the split. For a long time he believed that the S.L.P. was a bunch of "soreheads" and "wreckers of the movement," as his S. P. friends told him. He said that S. P. men in those days had come to the conclusion that the S. L. P. must be got rid of. Some of them expected to see the S. L. P. die out and disappear; others, realizing its vitality, held differently—that it must be helped off the scene. The way they tried to "help it off" was by slandering it one day, by raising it as a bugaboo the next. What amazed all hands in the S. P. was the persistence with which the S. L. P. held out, and the power with which it made its influence felt, even in the ranks of the S. P.

S. P. man No. 2, says that despite all the efforts of his party to placate the unions the S. P. rests under the "stigma" raised against Socialism in the unions by the S. L. P. In other words many labor fakirs, having no love for the S. L. P. (which exposes their crookedness and shows up their economic ignorance), being unable to distinguish as between the S. P. and the S. L. P., vent their hatred against the two. The S. P. leaders, who are ever trying to prove to the labor fakirs that they are the "good Socialists," despairing of getting "rid" of the S. L. P., despairing of ever completely escaping the "stigma" meant for the S. L. P., and seeing their S. P. vote going down are now considering with fond hopes the coming of a Labor Party based upon the A. F. of L. unions, and in which they hope to find place and position provided they can swing enough of their present followers that way.

My S. P. informant was of the opinion that it won't be long until we have but one Socialist party in this country. He holds that a split in the S. P. is inevitable—one portion, the opportunists and job hunters, going to the labor party, the other portion, the radicals, joining with the S. L. P. "And in the event of no Labor Party?" I asked. He felt sure that was a contingency not to be reckoned with. The Milwaukee affair, he held, would whet the appetite of the labor fakirs to organize politically for like successes and the jobs that go with victory.

All of which leads me to observe that eventually there will be unity of all real Socialists; future events will determine how such unity is to be brought about. Meanwhile S. L. P. men should keep in touch with the militant element in the S. P.

POLICE INDICTED FOR RIOTING.
Portland, Ore., April 27.—Indictments were returned to-day against nine men, among whom are the Mayor and Justice of the Peace of St. John and two policemen, after an investigation of the Hindu race riots of March 23.

Mayor J. F. Hendricks and Justice of the Peace O. R. Downs are charged with neglect of duty, and the policemen with neglect of duty and participation in the rioting and in the robbery of \$185 from the Hindus.

GIRL WORKERS IN BREWERIES

STAND IN WATER, IN WET SKIRTS—BURSTING BOTTLES A CONSTANT MENACE—WAGES \$2.50 TO \$3.00 A WEEK—EXACTIONS OF FOREMEN.

Certain facts about the exploitation of girl workers in breweries becoming widely whispered about, a committee of three was sent to Milwaukee by the Women's Trade Union League headquarters in Chicago, to investigate. The committee reported in part as follows:

"The labelling rooms and wash rooms of the bottling department are where women and girls work. Although this is week work and not piece work the girls' rate of speed is determined by the rate at which the automatic hand carrying the filled bottles passes in front of them. The girls wire, clip the wire and finish off with tin-foil and in one of the breweries with ribbon, each girl performing one operation only. The work itself is monotonous but light, and if done in a sitting posture (and there seems no reason why it should not be) would in itself be less objectionable work for the girls than that of the wash room.

"With the work of the wash room it is very different. Here, too, the girls stand but they work amid so much moisture that their health must in many cases be injuriously affected. Their work is to wash bottles. Their hands are all the time in the water which splashes about over them in all directions. It seems quite impossible for the worker to keep herself dry, and as for her feet, although she stands on a wooden plank and wears wooden-soled shoes, the water gets inside these and her wet skirts whisk around her ankles and keep them more or less constantly damp. The testimony of the girls is that working in water and surrounded by water is very bad for the health, and is especially productive of rheumatism. We saw the work going on in mild weather, and the water in which the bottles were being washed was warm, but in winter the conditions it is agreed are much more trying, and the effects of the damp in cold weather much more injurious.

"Another kind of work is the inspection of the cleansed bottles, which is done by holding them over or up to an electric light, a job that must be most injurious to the eyes.

"Again, all the processes of the labelling and wash rooms involve the constant risk of severe cuts to the hands from broken glass or bursting bottles. The latter also are the cause of serious injuries to the face and eyes. The investigators were strongly impressed with the belief that the wash room is no fit place for girls to work in at all, and venture to express the hope that in time they may be gradually withdrawn from it altogether. For it is not only the immediate and palpable effect on the girls' health which has to be considered, but the permanent results in undermining the constitution of these prospective mothers of our future citizens. Upon this point all with whom we talked who have any means of knowing the facts are unanimous.

"OUR" CAPITALISTS LEAD.

Europeans Beaten in Manufactures—Workmen Don't Reap Benefits.

Washington, May 7.—In the rapid development of manufacturing industries the United States capitalists are leading their three principal competitors—Great Britain, France and Germany, but this is not benefiting Labor any. This is shown, according to the calculations of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, by the immense increases in importations of raw materials and the growth of exports of finished products. Trade in that direction now comprises more than seventy-eight per cent. of all the foreign commerce in this country.

In the nine months ending March more than \$500,000,000 worth of raw materials was taken in to be finished into manufactured products and consumed at home or shipped abroad. The United States magnates furnished to Great Britain, Germany and France nearly \$500,000,000 worth of raw materials from their mines and fields.

Two Pages From Roman History

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- II The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The Daily People.

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OWNING HOMES

The Vast Majority of the Workers Cannot Do It.

Washington, May 11.—The average weekly earnings of women in some of the industries which employ considerable numbers were as follows: Cotton goods, \$6.03; hosiery and knit goods, \$6.01; silk and silk goods, \$6.11; boots and shoes, \$7.60; men's clothing, \$6.07; women's clothing, \$6.85; shirts, \$5.69.

In connection with the cotton industry, a recent Government bulletin makes an interesting comparison of the earnings in the North with those in the South. By confining the comparison to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plain cloths for printing and connecting, it eliminates to a considerable extent the differences between the character of the industry in the two sections, and thus presents a fair basis to measure differences in earnings. This comparison shows that the average earnings of men were in New England, \$8.52; in the South, \$5.14—a difference of \$3.38.

For women the average was, in New England, \$7.25; in the south, \$3.77—a difference of \$3.48; while for the children the average was, in New England, \$4.45; in the south, \$2.73—a difference of \$1.72. For all classes the average weekly earnings in the north were \$7.62, as contrasted with but \$4.16 in the south, yet some workmen vote for a "protective tariff," thinking it keeps up his wages.

There is a wide-spread allegation of the master class that "poverty and pauperism are the result of intemperance," but statistics both in England and America show that they are attributable to misfortune, or low wages.

More than one-half of the families of the country, and nine-tenths of those in the cities and industrial communities, are propertyless; in a group of states including Massachusetts, one-fifth are in poverty, that one-twentieth are paupers; that one-eighth of the families hold seven-eighths, and one per cent own one-half of the property of the country (see C. B. Spahr's "Distribution of Wealth," page 69), and that 71 per cent of the people hold but 5 per cent of the wealth; that one-eighth of the families receive over one-half of the total income.

These figures are doubly important when high authority shows that the tendency of economic forces is to widen the differences existing in industrial society, and that, unequal as the distribution of wealth already is to-day, it is towards a still greater inequality.

In Greater New York there are 722,670 homes, 95.1 per cent of which are not owned by the families who live in them. Philadelphia, known as the "City of Brotherly Love," has 265,093 homes, 88.9 per cent are not owned by the occupants—and are either rented or mortgaged, the greater majority mortgaged. Boston, 92 per cent not owned by occupants; Buffalo, 87 per cent; Pittsburg, 85 per cent; Chicago, 89 per cent; San Francisco, before the fire, 67,502 homes, 85 per cent of which were not owned by those who lived in them. All of the large cities in the United States tell the same story.

The census figures for the whole country are no more encouraging. In 1900 there were 16,187,715 families in the United States, of whom only 31.8 per cent owned their own homes. Of the remaining 68.2 per cent, 55.5 per cent rented their homes outright, 14.7 per cent had the slight hold of the roof over their heads that one is able to retain with a mortgage attached.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.
(Continued from page one.)

gave a reception to the prominent leaders of the local trade unions. Our friend, Miss Maud Younger, a prominent member of the S. P. Local, was one of the chief figures taking part. As "Organized Labor" has it, "Gompers, Mitchell and the Civic Federation are no longer in it. When the devil is drunk, his imps run the business." This paper further points out that Morgan did not have a dollar invested in the shirtwaist industry and didn't care whether that business was "put on the bum" or not, and, at the present moment, the Bethlehem Steel Works, in which Morgan is heavily interested, are trying to introduce boy-labor instead of paying decent wages to the men now on strike. Anne's humanitarian feelings don't go so far as to conflict with papa's material interests. At least she is painfully silent on the subject.

F. W. S.
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LESS THAN TWO MONTHS OFF.

Daily People Anniversary Drawing Near, So Push the Propaganda Vigorously.

Time is fleeting, less than two months are left in which to push up the Daily and Weekly People circulation as it should be pushed in celebration of the Daily People's Tenth Birthday.

It is a most opportune moment for S. L. P. propaganda. A new period is opening and the Spirit of the Age, in clarion tones, is calling upon S.L.P. men everywhere to spread the light.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Daily People is big with meaning of past achievement; let us make it more important yet as the date of the great forward movement of the old tried and true S. L. P.!

Let it not be possible to say of any one of us that by reason of inactivity we failed to make the Party's voice heard to the uttermost.

Spread the Propaganda. Begin it to-day, and keep at it, so that when July 1 rolls around and we gather to celebrate the Daily People's Tenth Anniversary it will be with the added satisfaction of knowing that our work was well done.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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THE CLASS STRUGGLE

EFFECTIVE ANSWER TO OBJECTORS WHO DENY IT EXISTS—HISTORY CONFIRMS SOCIALIST DEDUCTION.

Among the Socialist slogans "class struggle" is the one which most gets on the nerves of the bourgeoisie, even upon politicians possessed of horse sense. Socialization of the means of production is a theme which is debatable, declares some of them, but class struggle, that is civil war, "blood and war," and to their imagination it is like barricades and other like defenses of 1848.

By this time, though, they should have learned enough from our literature, press, and history to know that we, in saying "class struggle," have as little in mind the shotgun and paving stones as when using the word "revolution." Classes are economic groups with antagonistic interests and possessing social power. The struggle for these interests can be carried on in many ways, and in fact has often been carried on without a drop of blood having been shed since private property and individual mode of earning a living has brought about the division into classes.

If two competitors fight with each other to get each other's customers, this is not a class struggle, but a struggle between private individuals; for the rest this is also a struggle for economic power and interest, but it is not of the same importance as the struggle between classes. Since Olim's time conflicting interests and powers between classes have been settled through struggle, through a class struggle. And the whole development of civilization moves, since the dissolution of primitive communism, through class struggles as stated in the "Communist Manifesto." How absurd it is then to say as "Ethical Culture" some time ago stated: "Class struggle is a cur that one must tie outside because otherwise it would soil the room."

Max Nordau, the Paris physician and renowned author, not a Socialist, but judging Socialist matters more intelligently than the great lights of the Progressists, wrote an essay some years ago about the historic and the present day class struggle, in which he said: "Those who attribute improved conditions of labor to the magnanimity of the ruling class, or to the initiative of a monarch, suffer—granted their sincerity—from intellectual deception." Nothing that has ever done for labor has been done voluntarily. Not one measure which improved labor's condition was a voluntary concession of the ruling class. Everything was wrung from it either by force or threat, everything was granted after it recognized the futility of further resistance; everything is the result of struggles, without which the proletariat would not have gained a thing.

All history makes for the axiom: Never did a ruling class, out of sympathy for the oppressed give up one particle of its advantages, nor anything, were it ever so little, was conceded, unless it itself derived some benefit thereby. Sympathy, justice, neighborly love, play no role in the mutual relation of classes. These are virtues of individuals but not of classes. These are dominated by relentless laws of "interests." That is the reason each class had to fight a life and death struggle for concessions gained from the other class.

The author describes the judicial rights of the Roman slaves, which were not improved in the least during a full ten centuries, and he also describes conditions during feudalism. The land owners who united in the class of nobility, had no more feeling for their serfs than the war hardened Romans had for their slaves. The general laws, the regulations in various feudal domains make one shudder. The serf found in the secret possession of a weapon had his hand chopped off. The same happened to one who failed to salute his master, where he was not hanged, as in Normandy. Refusal to work, flight, and poisoning were punishable by death. The master recognized no duties towards his vassals; in years of famine he let them starve to death. The church only protected them as far as its interest demanded. These fearful conditions only improved when the outlawed farmers began to feel as a class and risk a class struggle with the propertied class.

In England conditions were a little better, but only to the benefit of the barons. Still, in the year 1515, Thomas Bacon complained: "Where formerly human beings could live comfortably, there are now only sheep and rabbits. Animals created by God to feed men now eat them up. . . . And the cause of this misery? The greed of the nobility, who became cattle raisers and cattle feeders and thought only of increasing their own wealth. (See Kautsky's "Thomas Moore.")

True, on the renowned night of August 4, 1789, the French nobility gave up "voluntarily" its class privileges. Vol-

untarily? Yes,—when everywhere throughout the land the baronial castles were in flames or demolished, and dozens of murders had enlightened the court aristocracy of what was in store for them, if they resisted longer the demands of the farmers. This is clearly proven by Comrade Cunow by publications of that period.

It is not true that there was even one case of voluntary grant in this long development. Each right that the enslaved class conquered was mostly at the price of a bloody encounter in the class struggle. From the class struggle proceeded the founding and development of cities, the farmers' revolts, the Puritanic movement, the settling of North America, the Commonwealth of the English republic (with Cromwell as Protector), and of course the French Revolution, the Thirty Years' War, the war in the Cevennes, the taking of the Bastille, etc.

The history of the industrial proletariat is line after line the history of slavery and serfdom, says Nordau. In the beginning of industry on a large scale the wage workers were the enslaved class under the domination of a reckless master and employing class. So long as the new "industrial aristocracy" felt fully its immense superiority, it did not hesitate to enslave the defenseless proletariat. The "code Napoleon" contained at its promulgation, 1804, the article 1,781, according to which the simple statement of an employer was positive proof in court against a wage earner. The penal law made every combination of workers illegal. The wage worker had to have a "work book," if he did not desire to be jailed as a vagabond. He had no right of migration, no right to strike, no right of free speech and assemblage, no franchise and even in the press he was muzzled, because Guizot still ordered that a political paper had to give a bond of 200,000 francs. This was the situation in the land of the taking of the Bastille and the convent. In England things were not any better.

As long as the proletarians relied upon the reasonableness of the employer, they worked from 14-16 hours daily in factories which were horrible prisons, and for starvation wages. Only the class struggle of the workers carried on with determination and threatening the position of the dominant class brought them some relief.

"Have," asks Nordau, "those, who see in Socialism a danger to culture, ever asked themselves how civilization would look if the proletarians had not, for about the last hundred years, carried on a class struggle against the ruling class?"—The metropolis would consist of a small quarter of marble palaces and scattered suburbs of horrible hovels. (London slums). The workers would work daily 18 hours and earn just enough to live on potatoes and tea, to die at the age of thirty with tuberculosis and bring into the world a progeny of rickety dwarfs. Art, poetry and science would be exclusively in the service of blase, neurotic, hysteric or totally crazy patricians. Europe would have become like China, but without the patriarchal concern for the coolie. Or does one believe that the white man's nature is of a better make-up? Remember then that in America chattel slavery still existed in 1861, and that the class interest of the Republicans caused its abolition, like in Russia Czaristic "state reasons" caused the ending of serfdom in 1863.

The age of machinery would have brought a new Roman decline, a new medieval darkness over the world if the proletarian class struggle had not prevented this misfortune for mankind.

And the numerous social and political remnants of by-gone ages, some of which still disgrace the world, as in Prussia and Russia—what else can conquer them but the proletarian class struggle?—"Hamburg Echo."

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THE PENGUINS

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He has been called a pupil of Renan. His family name is Thibault, not France. He is the son of a poor bookseller's assistant, France Thibault, and was born and brought up in Paris.

Anatole France's masterpiece has in it in Gallic form the wit, the sarcasm, the irony of Dean Swift, and reminds one of Swift's methods of dealing with the ambitions and foibles of mankind in "Gulliver's Travels." It is in "The Isle of Penguins" that M. France has pictured the state of society in his country today.

The narrative begins with the wreck of a pious priest, St. Mael, on an imaginary island in the far North, which is inhabited solely by those wise appearing, slow moving birds, penguins.

The saint in gratitude to heaven for his escape from drowning baptizes the birds, a proceeding that causes embarrassment in heaven. Now that they have been baptized and are in possession of souls, they must be transformed into human beings, and the saint turns them into men and women.

It is now necessary to bring them away from the frozen north and give them a new environment. The island is towed to the Breton coast, a nine days' voyage.

It becomes necessary to clothe them. The female penguins show at once in their attire the vanity of the sex, and the males act with less wisdom than when they were in feathers. When they were birds they quarrelled only during the mating season, but now the air of the island was filled with bickerings all the year through, which causes the saint to say: "How greatly have they fallen from that peaceful majesty which made the assembly of the penguins look like the senate of a wise republic."

One day the saint observes one of these metamorphosed males hitting the nose of an adversary and another poundings a woman's head with a stone. The saint looks on in horror, while a monk named Bullock, whose acquaintance he has made, shows no perturbation, saying:

"They are creating law. They are founding property. They are establishing civilization, the basis of society and of the State."

The good saint is a Frankenstein, who has not created a single monster, but a nation of monsters. He sees a big penguin who is watering his vegetables. "Your field," says the big one, "is mine," and then kills him and takes possession. The monk explains the natural growth of the law:

"The sole origin of property is force. It is born and preserved by force. It yields only to a greater force. This is why it is correct to say that he who possesses is noble. That big man when he knocked down a laborer to get possession of his field, founded at that moment a very noble house upon this earth and I congratulate him upon it."

So this master of irony goes on, until the State is fully established on two great public virtues, "respect for the rich and contempt for the poor."

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HER BOY

BY ALEXANDER RALPH.

The father was dead when the boy was born; died of that disease which causes so many conferences of good and wise men, so many special articles in the magazines, and which is poetically called the white plague, but more honestly the proletarian disease. But this need not concern us; the father is not in the story any way. The mother is, however, and we may with technical propriety give her some space. I am sorry to say that she was a very deceptive woman. Frail of build and stooping of carriage, with a gray white face that was spun over with intersecting wrinkles, she impressed the casual glancer as one who had but a few days to live. This was not true, since she lived a good many years after the casual glancer had passed on his way.

She sewed overalls. Do not frown, reader. I am not going to write up conditions that prevail in factories of this kind. It would be quite useless. If you are of the class which wears overalls, you have troubles of your own and naturally resent any extra worries. On the other hand, if you are of the class that does not wear overalls, you would sneer and say that I was one of those sensational muck-rakers whose business was to write shocking articles which, for the most part, were untrue. I merely mention that the mother sewed overalls to show how she gained her livelihood.

In the first place, this livelihood consisted of a windowless room in the Clarissa Court tenements. The name is certainly euphonious but the smell was not so nice. How could it be when the ignorant dwellers threw their offal into the court? Besides, the plumbing leaked, and the muddy mass in the yard never had a chance to dry. There is no excuse for this. There are plenty of scavengers and many eager plumbers in the city. The objection that they had no money may readily be dismissed. Often the dwellers of the court were seen to fetch cans of foaming liquid from Pat's Place. I regret to record that this liquid was BEER. But this is not a temperance tract. So we pass on without further comment.

The widow lived in the windowless room. We will not mention the furniture, chiefly because there was none worth mentioning. The rest of the livelihood consisted of bread, oleo and tea in the morning, a couple of sandwiches at noon and a sumptuous repast of bread, oleo and tea, with the additional luxury of a thin slice of ham in the evening.

But the boy is the subject of my story and he has only been mentioned once. This, according to Essenwein, is atrocious workmanship. We hasten to make amends. The boy also lived in the windowless room whose furniture was unmentionable. In the morning, he eagerly partook of the blueish milk which the Consolidated Company's driver left and which was such a burden for his mother to pay. However, this did not worry him at all. Then he was tied down to his box. Here he waited till noon. No, gentle reader, he did not cry, he howled. There is a difference. When the factories played their mid-day symphony of rest into the ravished ear of the expectant toiler, Mrs. Murphy, the neighbor, came over and gave the boy a bottle of milk of the aforementioned variety. Also she performed certain other things equally necessary. If you are curious, you can easily ascertain what they were by asking any mother of your acquaintance. I have no desire to slander childhood but candor compels me to say that Wally Murphy generally came in after his mother had left and took the bottle away from the boy. This may explain the avidity with which the boy "hit the bottle." As for Wally, he was only four, and his extreme youth must plead with the reader. The boy spent the afternoon, like the morning, in lung development.

After supper the mother always took him out for an airing in the court. The court always held a levee in the evening. These were well attended. Most evident were the kids (not children), first by the racket they made and, secondly, by their omnipresence. Their elders sat on the door step and smoked and drank. The young fought with tongue and fist. Sometimes they played tunes on mouth organs. Then there were present what the poor always have with them, namely dogs. Those fought and trolicked even as their masters.

After the proper time had elapsed, the boy began to walk. For some reason, unknown to us, this always makes a mother very happy. About this time too the boy began to talk. He had a delightful lisp his mother thought. She found great pleasure in imitating the lisp. Mothers do this almost universally, we are told.

When the boy grew older, it was seen that the lisp was in reality a stammer. Now the mother tried for hours at a time to break him of the habit, but in vain. The effort always ended in tears. Foolish woman. She should have visited a specialist.

The boy began to play with the "gang" that made the court its "hang-out." He quickly learned that the cop was the greatest enemy. This bluecoated monster would break up ball games and other delightful things. The gang was hunted from court to yard, from street to street. But then the gang was really vicious. It shot craps, threw rocks at "Guineas" and Chinamen, broke windows and had bloody battles with neighboring gangs. So you see the cop really had to chase them.

When the gang was doing none of these things, it imitated the boy in his stammer. This was not always a safe thing to do. The boy fought like a young wildcat. In fact, such a scrapper he grew to be that the gang always pitted him against heavier and stronger opponents. And often the boy would win out by sheer stick-to-it-iveness.

He was not a nice boy. He was early and foul mouthed. He was never clean, and smelled abominably of tobacco and other vile things.

He was almost eight before the truant officer got him and sent him to school. The teacher was not Myra Kelly. She hated the dirty nasty little boy. She tried by threats to force him to drop his stammer. Seeing that he proved obstinate, she whiled away the tedium by ridiculing the boy and exercising her humorous talent on him. Judging by the appreciation she received from her class, her talents in this direction were very great. But the boy was singularly deficient in his sense of humor. The greater the fun, the more morose he became. Also he took to playing hooky. He was caught and punished, which, I am sure you will agree, was just. One day another boy mocked him in school. The boy "went" for him then and there. He was expelled from school for a month. Very severe, you will say. Yes, but the discipline of the school must be maintained. So the boy hung around the streets, committing all sorts of vile things with those who were beyond the school age and with those who played hooky. You see the boy was plainly on the road to ruin. However, your interest is kept alive speculating whether he will turn out to be a prize fighter in the end or, going down the scale a bit, a politician.

Things went on much the same way for several years more. The mother, foolish woman, thought that her boy was not any worse than the rest. She hated the teachers and often said that they were prejudiced against her boy because he stammered. Meanwhile she continued to sew overalls.

because it made him acquainted with certain phases of life heretofore unknown to him. Principal among these new things was that part of the city life which begins at sundown and whose high noon is midnight. Thus the boy had finally become enrolled in the great and only school of life. This school is undoubtedly the best for the growing youth. All our eminent men proclaim it. To save it from overcrowding, these same eminent men send their own progeny to exclusive private schools and expensive colleges. This is unutterably noble of them.

About this time the Drink Demon saw a promising candidate in the boy. Often after he had emptied the cup that clears a day of past regrets and future fears, he came home and raised what is known as "rough house." Sometimes he beat his mother. Restrain your indignation. Remember his mother deserved it, for had she not failed in her duty as mother? Had she reared him better he would have been better.

The boy had now reached manhood's high estate. He had, up to the present time been singularly lucky. He had only been up before the judge three times. One evening, it was in the pleasant fall months when beer is abundant and when the free electorate is about to assert itself, something happened which changed the whole course of the boy's life. He was twenty-two at this time, so you see it was about time for it to change.

There had been plenty of free beer in Pat's Place. The boy had not gone short. On his way home, in a dark place, he found a man who was overcome from following out a certain Persian's philosophy. The man was drunk, paralyzed. The boy saw a chance to do some good, he said. He went over and rolled the man. Now while rolling is an excellent remedy for those overcome by water, it is different with those overcome by alcohol. Unsophisticated reader, I will "let you in" on the art of rolling. The subject is gently but firmly grasped by the pockets and rocked to and fro until it runs out. No, not the alcohol, but whatever is in the subject's pockets. Well, the boy had just about finished the above described operation when he found himself in the hands of his ancient enemy, the cop.

When the boy came up before the judge, he received his just deserts. He got the maximum sentence, ten years. You see that there are still some judges who do not flinch in their duty. Through the trial, which was short, the boy greatly irritated His Honor by stuttering. He should have foreborne.

And so the state, the great protector of our rights, yours and mine, gentle reader, placed the boy in one of those imposing piles which it erects for the safe keeping of evil men and women, so that decent people may live in peace and contentment.

Every month the mother goes there to visit her boy. She weeps a good deal, and is tiresome in her oft reiterated declaration that her boy is innocent. Foolish tears and idle talk. Why didn't she bring her boy up better?

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,063
In 1892	21,167
In 1896	30,564
In 1900	24,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,287

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SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1910.

The creation of the factory system began to produce a change already visible in the more advanced countries, England and France. It had formed a new class of wage-earners, having nothing but their daily wages to live on, and reduced during industrial crises to starvation and wretchedness. People began to talk of the PROLETARIANS, an old Roman term revived to designate a new class, and of PAUPERISM, a new sort of distress caused by industrial wealth.

—SEIGNOBOS.

A TIP TO PROF. ELY.

Prof. Felix Adler recently delivered one of his regular Sunday orations. No. The oration was not of the regulation sort. Not quite. The regulation sort earns for the professor the unstinted praise of the bourgeois press. This time that very press has been calling him names, thereabout.

Prof. Adler expressed the opinion that "the lower house in our popular legislative bodies should not be constituted on a basis of population but the representatives should be by occupation. There should be merchant deputies, then farmer deputies, labor deputies, and so on; under such representation women as well as men employed in any business would vote; and there would be a mothers' representation."

The last sentence in the passage—"a mothers' representation"—suggests, if a "mothers' representation," why not a "fathers' representation" also? Whereupon the whole passage might be dismissed as mere freakishness. This would be a mistake. The passage is not one of the professor's numerous exhibitions of tart freakishness. It is an instance of the professor having been, in an important matter, treated by Fate less kindly than Moses was. Moses was allowed to take only a distant look at the Promised Land. However distant, the look was complete, and satisfactory enough to satisfy him regarding his people's future. Prof. Adler, it would seem, was allowed so very imperfect a glimpse of the Promised Land of the Socialist Republic that the sight, refracted through the medium of his bourgeois optics, left on the retina of his mind a picture that is blurred and grotesque.

The Parliament of the Socialist Republic will certainly "not be constituted on the basis of population"; it will undoubtedly consist of "representatives by occupation." Social evolution unerringly points in that direction. We see the transition going on under our very noses. Every jurist who is an economist, every economist who is also a jurist, understands the nature of the conflicts now taking place in the Federal halls of legislation. It is the ripping of the political swaddling clothes of society, in which population is the basis of representation, ripping through the growth of the Industrial Commonwealth, the representation in which must of necessity be by occupation.

Putting it in other, and technical words, what Prof. Adler has seen through the mists of his bourgeois habits of thought is the Industrial replacing the Political system of society and government. Motherhood, no more than fatherhood, being an industry—they ceased to be that in this country since the Civil War broke up the slave-breeding establishments conducted by the "First Families of Virginia"—neither will be a constituency of occupation to represent. Moreover, the double-house system being an exigency of Political Government, a sort of social break-water to protect the ruling class, is kith and kin of the political system of representation. The reason for the downfall of the latter deprives the former of all reason for being.

Accordingly, the Parliament of the Promised Land of the Industrial or Socialist Republic will consist of one House

—no upper or lower about it; and in that House will be gathered the representatives of all the productive or service labor of the land; that is, of all the organizations of useful labor, mental and muscular. That Parliament will not be the mongrel thing that Prof. Adler conceives of.

In one of his works Prof. Ely tells the story of a German professor who admitted it had taken him five years' hard study to grasp what Socialism was. After Prof. Ely cited the instance as one of the weaknesses of Socialism. If it took a German professor five years, how many more would it not take for the proletariat to understand? Prof. Ely need not, next trip, travel all the way to Germany. Here is, right in the United States, Prof. Adler, who may serve Prof. Ely's turn—and also the turn of Socialism to prove that, if the proletariat had to depend upon their class interests penetrating the wool of these bourgeois-pampered professors, then Socialism would not be "weak" merely; it would be—well God help the human race!

JUDGE E. T. BARTLETT.

Biographies of Edward Theodore Bartlett, the Judge of Court of Appeals, who died this week, do the Judge injustice in one important respect. The Judge's career is being given quite extensively, extensively quoting from the leading cases which he decided, and citing the principles upon which he set "his stamp." The really leading case Judge Bartlett decided, and the real principle upon which the Judge did set his stamp are omitted by his biographers. The case and the principle are too vital to be allowed to sink into oblivion. They are these:

A working girl lost her right arm on account of the defective strapping of the machinery. Owing to the defective strapping her arm was caught and mutilated in such a manner that the whole limb had to be amputated, up to the socket. The girl brought an action for damages against the manufacturing firm. She won out in the lower courts. The firm took the case up to the Court of Appeals; there the judgment was reversed and the case thrown out. Judge Bartlett rendered the decision. It was to this effect: "The girl incurred an obvious risk; he who incurs an obvious risk has no one to blame but himself, and no damages lie."

Working people, generally, not a few Socialists, also, denounced at the time the Judge and the decision as outrageous. They erred. It matters not that Judge Bartlett was not bent upon demonstrating Socialism but upon shielding capitalism. The fact is that his decision places upon the modern factory system, officially, a stamp that Socialist reason has long placed upon the same.

The legal principle of "Obvious Risk" is sound. He who, for instance, undertakes for pay to save, say, valuable property out of a house on fire, can claim no damages for getting singed, nor his heirs if he never comes out again. He who undertakes for pay to jump into a raging sea to save, say, a child that fell overboard, has "no kick coming" if he gets hurt. Obvious is the risk undertaken in all such instances. An obvious risk undertaken is undertaken with full knowledge of the possible evil results. Such results are, in sound reasoning, not actionable. Judge Bartlett's decision was a pronouncement that the modern factory is a death-trap; that it is a menace to life and limb; in short, that it is no better than a house on fire, and he who goes into it for work assumes an obvious risk.

The case of the working girl in question was the leading case that came before Judge Bartlett; his decision set the official stamp upon a state of facts that the Socialist Labor Party has along maintained, and in consequence of which the S. L. P. demands the unconditional abatement of the nuisance—capitalism.

WORK, AND WORK.

Quite a flurry has been created in ministerial and physical culture circles by Thomas Edison's recent prophecy that in a few generations all unpleasant manual labor will be done by machinery. While in one case hypocritical and in the other sincere, both ministerial and physical culture objections spring from the same root, and can be handled and answered together.

The root they spring from is the notion that without compulsion to labor man will grow indolent and degenerate. The notion fails to grasp the pole-wide distinction between work and work—between work, in the sense of healthful physical activity, and work in the sense of humdrum drudgery.

In the latter sense, no doubt man looks down upon work. despises it, and endeavors to escape it in all possible ways. It would, indeed, be an insult to his intelligence if he did not. It is

joyless, monotonous toil, nearly always uninteresting, often unwholesome or dangerous, and in the vast majority of cases selected not for its congeniality, but because of a dozen extraneous considerations—wages, stress of circumstances, or the like. That supreme pleasure of the early handicraftsman, of seeing his product grow into shape beneath his hand, and of ownership in it when completed, is denied the factory worker of to-day. His toil is not for himself, but for a master; he himself is but a galley-slave tugging at the oars.

Release man from this soul-numbing drudgery, and will he lie idle and slothful? Not a bit of it. Man is a creature of action. Activity is the law of his being. Knock off his galley-slave shackles, and his labors will straightway soar to higher things. The "Spieltrieb," as the Germans call it, the play-impulse, is the heritage of man, as it is of all other animals. Every healthy child possesses it. Every artist carries it with him through life. Every piece of work worth doing is done in response to its dictates. Only when work is so done for pure love of itself that it seems as play to the doer, does it really become great. It is only when the individual is harnessed down to uncongenial unless toil in the struggle for existence that the spring of the Spieltrieb breaks, and man longs for rest and idleness. Even then, remove the adverse circumstances, let him recover his normal spirit, and the old instinct revives itself and spurs him on. The boy who could not be driven to build light-houses later wielded one of the most lovable pens in literature, and the youth who crept like small unwillingly to law school, became the world's greatest political economist. It is all in finding the work one loves and is adapted to. That our modern system of industry cuts the workers off from. That the performance of all menial labor by means of machinery would leave the worker free to accomplish.

No; the performance of dull labor's daily round by the iron horse will not result in sloth and degeneracy. On the contrary, the energy, the life now consumed in ceaseless grubbing for existence, will then be devoted to the higher part of man, that higher part which cannot develop till its material foundation first be laid.

A MILWAUKEE FLASHLIGHT.

Among the good things the Milwaukee Idea has accomplished with its victory, there is a service it has rendered to the Movement that can not be overestimated, to wit, the service of turning the flashlight upon the noisy incubates of the New York Socialist party Yiddish organ "Vorwaerts."

The Vorwaerts, between fits, exults: "What a victory won by Socialism!" When asked: "How can you say 'won by Socialism'?" Were not you only yesterday denouncing Berger as a 'hoolligan'? Were not you only yesterday sneering at the 'Milwaukee Idea' as 'utterly contemptible,' as being an exaggeration even of 'Bersteinism'? Were not you only yesterday suggesting the throwing out of Berger, and did you not do all that to the accompaniment of shrieks for the 'Revolution'? How can you now all of a sudden claim Milwaukee's victory as a victory won by Socialism? And, again between fits, comes the answer: "Yes—but see that vote, that victorious vote!" The answer ranks with the foremost of involuntary confessions. It amounts to saying that "Votes are Socialism," consequently, seeing the Vorwaerts has none but a vanishing vote, he has neither votes nor Socialism.

Opportunists have a right to cheer over Milwaukee. We believe their cheers are premature; nevertheless, seeing the good that such a victory, named "Socialist," undoubtedly does, is certain to counterbalance all the evil that is in it and that the Movement will certainly overcome, one may not begrudge the Opportunist his gladness; one almost feels like joining. With him the hope is not unjustifiable that, with time, he will learn; with him the hope is not unjustifiable that he may prove himself material of sufficient solidity to build upon. Quite "differently and otherwise" with the Vorwaerts. He is sawdust and shavings; with no more weight than either: the sport of every breath, however opposite the quarter it blows from: easy to take fire, as quickly extinguished: treacherous material to build upon—in short, the product of "Vorwaertsian" training, which begins and ends with, Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

The victory of the Milwaukee Idea—one would hardly have believed it—has rendered to the Movement the service of focussing the light upon the New York "Vorwaerts" as a specimen of the worst mental training imaginable: it incubates gibbering monkeys.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To Thomas E. Watson,
Thomson, Ga.

Sir:—After you, in the April issue of your "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine," dared me to come into your publication and discuss Socialism, stating that you gave me ten pages a month if I only "dared," and elegantly informing me that you were rubbing your "first right under my nose"; after I promptly accepted your "dare" and by Open Letter, dated April 3rd, published in these columns on April 4, and forwarded to you by registered letter containing the articles which fear to pieces your false statements of fact and your false reasoning against Socialism; after your letter, sent to me thereupon as follows:

Thomson, Ga., April 12, 1910.
Daniel De Leon, Esq.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I can not consider your manuscript until my series of articles now running in my magazine is completed. I am holding your manuscript, unopened, until that time.

Yours very truly,
(Sig.) THOS. E. WATSON.

and after your subsequent letter to me as follows:

Thomson, Ga., April 20, 1910.
Mr. Daniel De Leon,
New York City.
Dear Sir:—Having learned through Socialist sources that you do not represent the true Socialist doctrine I can not see any benefit from discussion with you as there would be from such representatives as Mr. Debs, or Mr. Charles Edward Russell or some other of the most orthodox views therefore I am returning your matter unopened by this mail.

Very truly,
(Sig.) THOS. E. WATSON.

Per G.
—in other words, after you are in full retreat, at a swifter pace than a comfortable dog-trot, after all this, and without a line from you, public or otherwise, behind which to shelter one's astonishment, your magazine for this month, just received, reiterates your "dare" to me in the identical language and style of the "dare" issued in your magazine of last month!

Such conduct is something worse than the "chivalry" you love to boast about; it is something worse than the bluster of the cross between the feudal junker and the bourgeois which you typify; it is something worse than even the swagger of the plug-ugly, who tries to impose upon the weak of mind and body;—such conduct verges on the fraudulent. It is fraudulent.

True, the tangle your shallowness and impudence got you into is something awful—desperately so. To desperate situations desperate methods, is evidently your motto in this affair; and now, your bluff having been called, you seek to impose upon your readers with the attitude of a challenger whose gauntlet remains untouched.

To the wrong thus practised by you, at the expense of the Socialist Labor Party and my name, there is no "remedy" at law. Is it that your "chivalry" spells c-o-w-a-r-d-i-e-e, and that you dare to indulge the wrong of keeping up a challenge which, soon as accepted, you ran away from, knowing the machinery of the law can not reach you?

Sir—I call upon you to haul down the flag of that challenge to me: it is a false flag floating over a pirate craft.

DANIEL DE LEON,
Editor Daily People.
New York, May 2.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS CAMPAIGN.

Interesting Side-Lights Marking Recent Elections.

Just previous to the French elections the Berlin "Vorwaerts" published an article treating of the French Socialist activity and of several noteworthy incidents connected with the campaign. It was shown that, in all, 357 candidates for the Chamber of Deputies had been nominated, and that the United Socialist Party had engaged in contests in more departments, eighty-two, than ever before.

A promising feature was the participation of some prominent trade unionists. In Beziers the former secretary, Neill, of the Confederation General Travail stood as candidate; in the sixth and the eighth election districts of Paris, the Syndicalists Lanche and Aulagnier, respectively stood for election. In general, the attitude of the Socialist Syndicalists towards the party has improved. The best known theoretician of this faction, Herbert Lagardelle, is a candidate in Sorient, and the lawyer Lafont is on the ticket in the Loire.

The "Vorwaerts" reports further that Jaures had a struggle on to keep his seat from Carmaux, and Guesde from Roubaix.

THE GAYNOR-HEARST CONTROVERSY

The conflict on the issue between Mayor Gaynor and Hearst in the Coahalan matter involves no economic question; as far as it may be, the consequence of political fencing, it is of no importance except to the participants themselves. Nevertheless, there is that in the controversy that deserves the attention of all militants in the Socialist Movement, to wit, the necessity of close attention to essential facts, without which close attention no problem can be solved, no kink can be disentangled, no sound judgment can be rendered on any subject.

Daniel F. Coahalan, employed by the previous, the McClellan, administration, in condemnation proceedings, presented his bill for \$53,000 during the last month of that administration. The authorities with power to pass upon the bill reduced the same to \$48,000, and issued a warrant for the amount. That rendered the amount a valid debt upon the city; all that remained to be done before the money could be cashed was certain routine signatures, the Mayor's, or his representative's, among them. As a final act of pettiness, Mayor McClellan, who had fallen out politically with Coahalan's set, withheld his signature when the warrant came before him on the last day of his term. The money could no longer be denied to the claimant; what could be done was to delay payment for purposes of annoyance. Mayor McClellan's small mind found gratification in that, and the Coahalan warrant was among the unfinished business of the administration that had expired, and which the new administration had to perform. In this way the Coahalan warrant turned up in the first days of January before the new, the present Gaynor administration. The Gaynor administration had no power to re-open the Coahalan claim. Had Mayor Gaynor refused the countersign of his office Coahalan could have obtained a mandamus from the Courts. Being free from the McClellan petty purposes of annoyance, the countersign was attached to the warrant and the money collected.

These facts notwithstanding, Hearst's "American" of April 15 published a broadside virtually charging Mayor Gaynor with collusion in getting the city to pay an excessive, if not a fraudulent bill. The story gave the various dates when the Coahalan warrant was acted upon, the December dates, when McClellan was still Mayor, and the January dates when Gaynor had become Mayor—all truthfully enough, and the whole was accompanied by what purported to be a photographic reproduction of the warrant, the photograph, however, being defective in the important respect that the date of the warrant's issue was not reproduced—an accident, says Mr. Hearst; an act of forgery and falsification, says Mayor Gaynor, according to the report of the Mayor's speech, as reported in Hearst's own "American" on April 29.

Upon these facts, there are just two points involved—First—Was the incorrect photograph a forgery and falsification? That is for the Grand Jury to say: Second—Could Mayor Gaynor's office have withheld its countersign, and compelled a re-auditing of the Coahalan bill? If it could, then there is at least a color of truth to the charge of collusion with Coahalan; if the Mayor's office had no power to re-open the auditing done under the previous administration, then the charge of collusion is false.

Around the second point the discussion is raging—and valuable is the discussion as a drill and discipline of the mind in all discussion. The Mayor re-iterates his point to the effect that, after Coahalan's bill had been audited and passed by the Comptroller's office of the previous administration, there was nothing left for his office to do but to give the *visé* to the warrant, while the Mayor does that, Hearst and his set give that one, and only essential particular, a wide berth. They talk of everything except that; the "American" reproduces irrelevant letters with sentences here and there printed in fat type to suggest importance; it prints letters all the way from Italy on matters that are foreign; and it quibbles with the word "valid."

He who will read "Hearst's side" and not lose sight of the point in controversy; he who will take the time to wade through all the stuff that Hearst is dumping on the public, and who will steadily detect where Hearst's arguments leave the track and wander away; he who does that will feel that he has had an exceptional drill in the art of close reasoning, and will be proportionally immune against the tricks of the "taker in."

BOSTON CONGESTION

"Glorious" Profit System in Hub, as Elsewhere, Packs Humans without Regard for Health and Life.

Boston, April 21.—The report of the housing committee of Boston—1915 has just been made public.

It was prepared by a committee consisting of Philip Cabot, chairman; Meyer Bloomfield, Matthew Hale, Charles Logue, J. R. Coolidge, Jr., Richards M. Bradley, E. T. Hartman, W. H. Manning, Henry G. Dunderdale, William D. Austin and Joseph L. Four blocks in the North and West ends were selected for special study, not the worst nor the best to be found, but typical. Investigations were also made of two blocks in the South end and one block each in Roxbury, South Boston, East Boston and Charlestown. The parts of wards 6 and 8 which can strictly be called tenement districts cover an area including streets of about 103 acres. Here "on a piece of land which would be thought small for a single country place," is a population, according to the last census, of 44,000 people living in rooms sixteen per cent. of which are dark. The report says, "more than 20,000 of these people live under conditions where they have, in their bedrooms, less than 400 cubic feet of air per capita. That is to say, these 20,000 people are actually living below the lowest standard fixed as the minimum by any city, in the United States or Europe, which has undertaken to establish a minimum, so far as we know."

The Estabrook report states that "these Boston districts are said to be, and probably are, more densely populated than any other American city or district—except in New York. The Chicago 'tenement house population is oppressively dense,' those working to improve conditions have said, but the three districts there, with a little greater population than the North and West ends tenement districts, have 206.2 persons per acre, and the most crowded district, 265.8."

Only eight assembly districts in New York city, all but one of them in the lower East Side, had over 407 persons to the acre when the last census was taken.

Block No. 33, bounded by Prince, Thacher, North Margin streets, and Lafayette avenue, is so far as known—the most densely populated block in Boston; it had, according to the latest figures obtainable, 956 residents on 34 acre, living in houses averaging three and two-thirds stories high—310 persons per acre per story. New York's most crowded block has 1672 per acre in houses averaging five and one-half stories, or 304 per acre per story.

There is an average of only one faucet for each family of five persons and only one water closet for every eight persons, and a large number of these water closets are dark and filthy. There are no set basins, washtubs or bathtubs, and few or no pitchers and basins in the bedrooms. Kitchens are also bedrooms, dining rooms, laundries and living rooms, and practically all bathing must be done at the kitchen sinks.

According to the acts of 1907 one water closet is required for each apartment or for every three rooms, yet on each block 74 per cent. to 14.5 per cent. of the families use cellar or basement closets. Nine families have yard closets. Several closets are used by fifteen or more persons; and on the fifth floor of one tenement Estabrook found one closet serving twenty-five persons, mostly adults.

In one three-room apartment on the top floor of a Stillman street tenement, one room was found occupied by three men, and one bed in the other bedroom by a young man during the day and by two young women at night. In the kitchen a woman sleeps during the day and the mother and two children at night.

In the districts investigated outside the North and West ends, congestion was found to be particularly bad in the South Cove and other parts of the South end. Estabrook says: "From Roxbury and farther from the center of the city come complaints that conditions there will soon be as bad as in the North end."

WATCH MAKERS FEEL DEPRESSED.

Boston, May 5.—The 3,500 employees of the Waltham Watch Company's factory will be idle from June 30 until July 25, according to notices posted at the works. The factory has been closed five times since last December because the production has been much in excess of market needs.

It was recently stated that the high cost of living had prevented people from buying watches.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I happened to come across a Socialist paper: I read the thing. Do you know that I find there is much good in Socialism?

UNCLE SAM—You don't say so! 'B. J.—Yes; there are many good points in it. For instance, the nationalization of the railroads. That should be the first step.

U. S. (meditative)—The "first step"? Hem! "First step." Do you mean the first, very first step?

B. J.—Yes; that's just what I mean; this individualistic way of doing things has run its course, the railroads are just the thing the society should begin with as first step.

U. S.—Do you see that building?

B. J.—Yes; that's the Post Office.

U. S.—Is it run individually?

B. J.—No; it is run by the nation.

U. S.—The business of letter delivering was not always run collectively, as now, was it?

B. J.—No; wasn't it originally a private undertaking?

U. S.—So it was. Originally run individually; now it is run collectively. Accordingly, nationalization of the railroad now would not be the "first step" taken by society.

B. J.—Well, no; the nationalization of the mail business was done first.

U. S.—And how about the employees of the Post Office? Are they a happy, free lot of people?

B. J. (reflectively, with a distant look)—N-o; they surely are not happy; they surely are not free.

U. S.—Guess they are not. Look at the letter carriers; they who do the work, are kept down with low wages, and their tenure, despite civil service regulations, is quite precarious; look at the girls who work in the mail-bag department, mending the bags; it is a regular sweat-shop affair, to say nothing of the mean, petty tricks the poor girls are subjected to. You know that, don't you?

B. J.—Yes, I do; it is a burning shame, too!

U. S.—And I have only mentioned one half of the burning shame. You know, don't you, that little bills for the improvement of the conditions of these employees are either promptly pigeon-holed, or are bandied like a football from one chamber of Congress to the other, and allowed to drop dead in the end, while all bills providing larger pay to the railroad companies for carrying the mails go through "with promptness and precision": don't you know that too?

B. J.—Course I do. And I know also that the claims of these railroads are fraudulent, to the knowledge of Congress.

U. S.—Right you are. Now, doesn't the experience with that Post Office prove that there is no advantage in nationalization?

B. J. contemplates the ground.

U. S.—Now, this is the point: Nationalization is not of itself a step toward Socialism. Nationalization IS, only when it redounds to the interest of the working class. Such nationalization nationalizes; the other don't. The nationalization that is done and superintended by the capitalist class, does good only to the capitalist class. Capitalist society is like a barrel leaking from a thousand holes, each hole being a capitalist-run concern; stop ONE hole and there will be just so much water to run through the remaining holes. There is no nationalization worth the name, or worth straining for, except that one that, knowing of all the holes, has a program whereby all the holes are to be stopped.

B. J.—But one thing will have to be done at a time.

U. S.—Not at all! No ONE thing will ever be feasible until the working class is sufficiently informed, united, to understand All things. At the same time the workers in ONE trade will nationalize the trade in their charge, the workers in other trades can nationalize the other trades. To do this, the working class must have learned the true meaning of solidarity, and hence, among other reasons, the Industrial Union is a social-political necessity. The only ONE first step, that is a step, is the revolutionary education of the workers. The S. L. P. and the industrial unionists are attending to that.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

AN S. P.-ITE PHOTOGRAPHED.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—Was the S. L. P. excluded by the International from the next Socialist Congress? This statement has been made by an S. P.-ite who claims to be a whole "Maecher" in the Labor Movement and who claims to be quite sure of it.

Isaac Cohen.
Brooklyn, April 27, 1910.

[The S. P.-ite is again, as usual, dealing in gold bricks. The International Bureau decided to leave things as they are. It being shown there that S. P.-ite papers claimed the S. L. P. had been excluded from the Bureau, the German delegates called such claims "Freiheit" (impudence) and the French delegates called the claims "Insolence" (insolence). The S. L. P. is a member of the Congress, and will be fully represented at Copenhagen.—EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.]

THE "CAPITALIST" WEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Manitowoc, in this State of Wisconsin, which four years ago had a Social Democratic Mayor, aldermen, supervisors and a Social Democratic daily, now, since April 5, has only one S. D. P. supervisor left, no S. D. P. Mayor, nor aldermen, and no S. D. P. paper. The paper suspended publication.

This may serve to illustrate how "Capitalism develops in the West."

Albert Schnabel.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 30.

GOMPERS ROMANCING ABOUT DE LEON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly answer through The People whether or not Daniel De Leon, the Editor, had at any time employed or connected in any capacity in the cigar business.

In an argument, my opponent claimed his information came through Samuel Gompers.
"H. M."
New York, April 29.

[Neither directly nor indirectly, either as a wage worker or business man in the trade, was Daniel De Leon ever connected with the cigar business. For weal or for woe De Leon was never in any business whatever, nor was he ever a wage earner. As to the cigar business in particular, De Leon's connection with the same has been and continues to be quite intimate—only in the capacity of an "ultimate consumer," the consumption rising or falling in the measure that his funds, or the generosity of his cigar-maker acquaintances in the Movement, rose and fell. During the early Kangaroo days the consumption suffered a severe slump owing to the numerousness of his former cigar-maker friends who Kangarooed. But the consumption picked up again, and is again at high tide.—EDITOR THE PEOPLE.]

GREATER BOSTON'S MAY DAY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party of Greater Boston celebrated International Labor Day in the People's Park, Roslindale, Sunday afternoon, May 1. Despite the cool weather prevailing a good attendance was present. Chairman A. L. Wallin opened the meeting with an explanation of the Socialist Labor Party's principles and the work before the working class which it must take up for its emancipation. The Lettish singing chorus of the Boston Branch S. L. Federation, and Liberty Brothers' Singing Chorus of the Scandinavian Federation rendered songs. There were calls for encores. Thomas F. Brennan, of Salem, John W. Leach, of Providence, R. I., and Julius Wetzol of Boston, delivered addresses on the significance of May Day, and the need of the workers getting knowledge to perfect their organization. The chairman called for a collection and \$15.60 was taken up. After deducting expenses, \$6.75, the remainder, \$8.85, was ordered sent to the Daily People Operating Fund. There was a good sale of literature on the ground.

John Sweeney.
Roxbury, Mass., May 2.

MAY DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Philadelphia Socialist Labor Party celebrated International Labor Day to-day by holding a mass meeting

in Mercantile Hall. G. G. Anton acted as chairman and in a short address dwelt on the significance of May 1 as an international holiday. He was followed by J. Apist in Lettish, L. George in Bulgarian, E. J. Higgins in English, C. Rothfiser in Hungarian, and C. Kuharich in Serbian. The chairman then read a set of resolutions endorsing May Day as the proletarian holiday and repudiating the American so-called labor day. Greetings were extended to all Socialists and working men the world over who were expressing their adherence to international solidarity by demonstrations on this day. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.

In the evening the Section held an open air meeting on City Hall Plaza, at which W. Fennel presided. The first speaker was E. J. Higgins, who was in excellent trim and who delivered a first class speech on May Day. Higgins then went into an analysis of wage slavery. He compared the industrial slaves of to-day with the slaves of the past systems. His talk was punctuated with generous and spontaneous applause from the audience.

Ten minutes after Higgins started to speak the crowd easily numbered three hundred, and they remained throughout his address. The Single Taxers, who had started on the other side of the Plaza, had to go out of business for want of an audience.

Higgins was followed by Chas. Kuharich, editor of "Radnica Borba" (Workers' Struggle), who gave a very interesting talk on international capitalism. He made some very strong points which the audience were quick to grasp and applauded. Anton followed with a short speech in which he appealed to the audience to either support us by joining in the fight on capitalism or by actively opposing us. No questions were forthcoming and the meeting adjourned at ten thirty.

Thirty-five books and some People were sold. Old Peoples and leaflets were distributed and some names of sympathizers taken. Altogether, a successful meeting.

R. McL.
Phila., Pa., May 1.

VITAL LESSON IN SUE'S WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have just finished reading "Joan of Arc," by Eugene Sue, De Leon's translation, and found it not only intensely interesting but highly instructive as well. There is one part in it, page 38, where Joan's mother consults a doctor upon her daughter's health, and receives an explanation and advice which is worth the price of the book a hundred fold to all parents who have young girls to bring up. Had I known this it would have saved me many years of anxiety and much expense. Instead, a fine young woman has to spend the best part of her life in an insane asylum because her parents, ignorant of nature's laws, like so many other parents, were not equal to cope with a common and yet so little understood law of life.

X.
Rochester, N. Y., April 29.

SOWS THE SEED IN PORTLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the first week's work in Portland, Oregon, with the co-operation of local comrades, we succeeded in landing one sub each for the Arbeteren and one for the Der Arbeiter, three for the Daily, and twenty-four for the Weekly People. Comrade De Witt, who works in the O. R. & N. R. shops secured five of these subs, and is going after more during the coming week.

Two street meetings were held with the members out in full force. We succeeded in selling a good quantity of literature and papers. More meetings will be held and we hope for continued success.

Two new members have been added to the Section and four to our Scandinavian Club, with prospects of adding three more at their next meeting. The Arbeteren has a good hustling agent here in the person of Oliver Olson. During the past week he succeeded in securing a good list of new readers for our Swedish paper.

The Scandinavian Club, in conjunction with the Section, will hold a May Day celebration in Arion Hall Saturday, April 30. The affair is being pushed with vigor, and, barring bad weather, success is assured.

The local Bummery and S. P. crowd made a feeble attempt to set our

Scandinavian Club to take part in their coming fiasco (May Day celebration), but met with a chilly reception.

I shall remain here two weeks longer and with the co-operation of Portland comrades every effort will be made to push the Party Press and literature.

Chas. Pierson.
Portland, Ore., April 25.

"PLEBS" LEADER PLEADS RAISE TO FAVOR COMPETING EMPLOYER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night there was a mass meeting here, held under the auspices of Local 167, International Association of Machinists, for the purpose of seeing if a wage scale of \$3 per day could be established for printing press machinists. The meeting was addressed by Fifth Vice-President Kepler and Business Agent Reilly. Kepler's remarks were to the effect that printing press machinists were working for a much lower wage scale here than in Chicago. He stated that at the Goss Printing Press Company at Chicago the men long ago received \$3.25 per day, and in the near future would agitate for \$5.25 per day. He thought that in "fairness to the Goss Company," the machinists should demand an increase. Personally he thought that the \$3 demand was not enough, and that it should be \$5 per day.

Reilly, who is a member of the Socialist party, and recently ran for mayor on the Socialist party ticket in Newark, said that he notified the printing press manufacturers last September that a \$3 per day demand would be made by the first of May, and that he also tried to hold a conference last Wednesday with the manufacturers, but they refused to consider the matter.

There are between 300 and 400 printing press machinists here; about seventy-five attended the meeting. A vote was taken to see if the machinists wanted to strike to enforce the \$3 demand. After the vote was gathered, all those who were not members were called out into the ante-room and told to stay there until the executive session was over. As I am not a member I started for home after distributing I. W. W. leaflets. I did not wait to see if the executive session counted seventy-five, in favor or seventy-five against a strike, but I learned that the matter now rests in the hands of the G. E. B. of the I. A. M.

J. Reese.
Plainfield, N. J., May 1.

THE "CALL" REVOLUTIONIZING THE PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find one sub for six months and fifty cents in stamps for same.

Enclosed you also will find a letter received by one of our comrades from the "New York Call." I must say the "Call" has gall. I have seen the first copy sent to our comrade. The best reading matter on all six pages was the advertisements. There is on one page of the Daily or Weekly People more educational matter than in a dozen "Calls" if they are all of the same calibre as the one I have seen. How many workmen are controlling the "Call"? I'll bet none. But the working class must support a set of cockroach bosses. If the workmen should try to control the "Call" they would find out to their sorrow that they have nothing to say. All you supporters of the "Call" and of all other private owned Socialist papers have to do is to pay and keep your mouth shut. I don't need to comment on the "Call's" letter. Gold bricks are not in it.

Robert le Diable.
San Antonio, Texas, May 1.

(Enclosure.)

THE NEW YORK CALL.

A Newspaper for the Workers.

Office: 442 Pearl Street.

New York, April 23, 1910.

Dear Friend:—

If you are receiving The Call, it is paid for. No bills follow The Call. If you did not subscribe through some friend, some friend, anxious to see you in accord with him subscribed for you. We hope you will gratify the wish of this friend and give our paper a fair trial.

The Call is a paper of influence as well as attractiveness. You have often felt, no doubt, the sad condition of the workers in the East before Labor had its own daily paper to defend them. Their labor troubles were grossly misrepresented and they were bitterly maligned by the capitalist newspapers. But since The Call made its appearance there has been a complete change in the policies of these

papers. The courage of these editors has vanished, for The Call stands ready to draw the attention of the workers to their inaccuracies.

Unfortunately, The Call has not the capital of the large metropolitan dailies. It must depend entirely upon the active co-operation of its friends. (This is but natural; for you appreciate the logic of the statement that a paper to be controlled by the workers must be supported by members of the working class.)

After a careful perusal of the paper we trust you will endeavor to secure your friends as subscribers. Our rates are given on the enclosed blank. Trusting that we may count you as one of our friends, we are,

Fraternally yours,
The New York Call.
Jos. W. Reifel,
Sub Dept.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY HAMILTON'S "KARL MARX CLUB."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Weekly People of February 26, under the caption, "Resolutions from I. W. W. Local 554, Hamilton, Canada," appeared the following:

"Whereas, At our last regular meeting held January 26, 1910, a motion was introduced by fellow worker Gordon that Local 554, I. W. W., send a delegate to a conference of local 'Socialists' for the purpose of launching a new organization, presumably for the purpose of Socialist propaganda, etc., etc., and

"Whereas, This Local will have to deal with this matter sooner or later in some definite manner,

"Resolved, That the Local take no part in this so-called Socialist conference either by sending a delegate or otherwise, and be it further

"Resolved, That for the Local to identify itself officially or otherwise with organizations composed principally of men with radical bourgeois notions and Anarchist tendencies labeled up with Socialism would only be a detriment to the Industrial Union Movement both at the present time and in the future.

"H. B. Simpson, Rec. Secy.
"Hamilton, February 10, 1910."

At the regular meeting of the "Karl Marx Club" (the local organization resulting from the conference referred to in above resolution) held Saturday, April 16, this matter came up for discussion, and as both the opening and closing paragraphs of this resolution reflect rather disparagingly on a number of local comrades, members of the "Marx Club," who happened to be identified with the aforementioned conference, we beg space to throw a little light on the subject by putting a few queries to our comrades of the local I. W. W., particularly those standing sponsor for said resolution.

As these comrades have seen fit to open up this matter in connection with the "Karl Marx Club," through the columns of The People, we request them to furnish the following information to which we think we are entitled:

First—What are the facts which warrant the statement that the majority of the "Marx Club" members are NOT Socialists, but on the contrary, "merely men with radical bourgeois ideas"?

Second—Who are the comrades in which they think they observe anarchistic tendencies?

Since little or nothing in the nature of propaganda news from this "neck of the wood" has appeared in The People's columns for some time past, we might just mention that the "Karl Marx Club," although organized somewhat late in the season for indoor propaganda, succeeded in pulling off one very good meeting. Comrade F. Martin of Toronto, officiated as speaker, and took as his subject, "The Burning Question of Labor Unionism." All that need be said in this connection is that he delivered the goods, pointing out the absolute necessity of both industrial and political organization. The audience, while not large, exhibited marked attention throughout and several after the meeting expressed opinions showing that they appreciated both the speaker and the arguments put forward. About twenty pamphlets including "What Means This Strike?", "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," "Preamble of the I. W. W.," "Socialism," by McClure, etc., were disposed of. We certainly will have Martin for return lectures when we open up indoor meetings in the fall.

K. Knudsen,
Secretary Karl Marx Club.
Hamilton, Canada, May 1.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

MISS MARY SOLOMON.

Miss Mary Solomon, a member of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party and of the Socialist Women of Greater New York, died on May 3 at her home, 1065 Prospect avenue, Bronx. She was twenty-one years of age. Miss Solomon was ill for the last six months, suffering with a malignant disease, known as cystadenoma, one of the worst known forms of cancer. Her condition was early recognized, and an operation was performed by Prof. Ralph Waldo, of the Lebanon Hospital, in the hope of checking the ravages of the disease. But the best that could be done for the comrade was to gain a few more months of life for her.

Miss Solomon was a devoted member of the Socialist Labor Party, having joined some years ago. She was active on the platform and on the stump, and wrote a number of excellent articles for The People. She was a young lady of much promise, and showed a deep conscientiousness in all her work for the Labor Movement. Her passing away is a distinct loss for the Socialist Labor Party, and will be felt by all her comrades.

BIG LAY-OFF IN READING SHOPS.

Reading, Pa., May 5.—Shortly before quitting time last Friday the Reading Company suspended 200 men at its shops in this city. They include all trades.

The number of men taken off at the locomotive shop was 150 and they were picked from all of the departments. Fifty men were suspended from the car shop.

Commencing this week, the locomotive shop will work five nine-hour days a week. They have been making but 40 hours a week for some time. The men at the car shop will be put on 50 hours a week. They have been making 40.

In addition to the 200 men laid off in this city, 300 were suspended at the various outlying shops of the company, making a total of 500 in all.

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The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

What Means This Strike?
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.

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Reform or Revolution.
John Mitchell Exposed.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Unity.

The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
The Class Struggle.
The Socialist Republic.

Antipatriotism.
Socialism.

Marx on Mallock.
Socialism versus Anarchism.
Assassinations and Socialism.
Development of Socialism in Great Britain.

Religion of Capital.
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Historical Materialism.

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The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. P. PHILA., PA.—Under Socialism the WORKING CLASS will own, of course collectively, all the necessities for production. That cannot mean that a railroad engineer will own the locomotive which he operates, nor that the runner of a delivery wagon will be the private owner of the horse and wagon which he drives.—Next question next week.

E. A. J. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There is not a Kangaroo in the Socialist party that does not admit that they have staked their all against the Socialist Labor Party, and lost. They don't say so in public, but they admit it in private among themselves. Hence their malevolent hatred for the triumphant S. L. P. They barked up the wrong tree, and found it out too late.

P. E. C. BOSTON, MASS.—We find ourselves unable to determine upon what particular feature of stock-ownership you desire an expression of opinion.

J. G. NEW YORK.—So far as this office knows, Robert Rives Lamonte is the Editor of the Sunday "Call" and is the author of the book "Socialism, Positive and Negative," and of the work "Men vs. Man," which is made up of a correspondence between him and Mencken.

E. C. PADUCAH, KY.—Joke is one thing, humor another. The Jokeist is of all times; not so the humorist. A humorist is not to be duplicated. The conditions that bring him forth ever are exceptional.

"READER," NEW YORK.—As to Herman Schluter, the Editor of the "Volkszeitung," his usefulness would be as the manager of a German bookshop of radical literature. For that he has exceptional capabilities. Not that he is extensively read on such literature; on the contrary; but from

convivial conversation with others he has an approximate knowledge of the contents of such literature and would be a valuable bookdealer. As Editor he is a misfit. As to Alexander Jonas, he would be a first rate understrapper in some German provincial city council. For that he has capacity. As Editor-in-chief of an English daily in New York the man would be a laughable figure.

G. S. TACOMA, WASH.—The priests, from the Pope down, not a "handful" of them, but a large majority, oppose Socialism. You claim to be a lover of Socialism and an objector to capitalism as immoral. How can "moral" folks advocate an immoral thing?

M. H. H. NEW YORK.—At one time Single-tax reasoning was logical enough. To-day when the bourgeoisie has his revolution behind him, Single Tax reasoning is irrational. The system of that reasoning is to seize upon one fact and from that draw conclusions with utter disregard of a whole lot of other compelling facts.

T. A. G. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—All money is not "legal tender." For instance—the nickel is money—but it is not "legal tender" in payments above 25 cents. "The legal tender" is a creature of law.

J. C. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Philadelphia strike was a drawn battle. The men were taken back but they surrendered the bulk of their demands.—Next question next week.

S. A. J. S. NEW YORK; J. S. ALBANY, N. Y.; T. W. NEW HAVEN, CONN.; A. B. S. CHICAGO, ILL.; H. N. COLUMBIA, S. C.; E. B. COLUMBUS, O.; B. R. BUFFALO, N. Y.; A. P. CHICAGO, ILL.; G. A. MONTCLAIR, COLO.; S. R. READING, PA.—Matter received.

IT COMES TO THE SAME.

In point of fact, however, whether a man works three days of the week for himself on his own field and three days for nothing on the estate of his lord, or whether he works in the factory or the workshop six hours daily for himself and six for his employer, comes to the same, although in the latter case the paid and unpaid portions of labor are inseparably mixed up with each other, and the nature of the whole transaction is completely masked by the intervention of a contract and the pay received at the end of the week. The gratuitous labor appears to be voluntarily given in the one instance, and to be compulsory in the other. That makes the difference.—Karl Marx.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue,
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NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p. m.

WANTED.

The names and addresses of Party
members or sympathizers capable of
reading and writing both the English
and Polish languages.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of above committee
was held at National Headquarters, April
27th, with Schrafft in the chair. Mem-
bers present: Butterworth, Ball, Schrafft,
Mittleberg, Machauer, Hall, Weiss, Ro-
senberg, Lefkowitz. Absent and excused:
Khan, Signaravita.

Financial Report: Receipts, \$50.95;
expenditures, \$53.
Reports of Committees: National Sec-
retary reported having sent to Section
Allegheny County 5,000 leaflets for dis-
tribution at McKees Rocks on behalf of
the National Leaflet Fund; also reported
having attended meetings at Section
Westchester County, N. Y., and Section
Richmond County, N. Y., together with
Secretary of the N. Y. S. E. C. for organ-
ization purposes; referred to a general
vote election of delegate to International
Socialist Congress; sent out circular let-
ter re organization matters; that Organ-
izer Rudolph Katz was ordered to work
in New Jersey with the co-operation of
the N. Y. S. E. C. during May; that,
Olive M. Johnson, having consented to
speak at several cities on her way east-
ward to the coming N. E. C. session, Sec-
tions Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Spo-
kane, Wash., St. Paul, Minn., Chicago, Ill.,
Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, O., Erie, Pa.,
Buffalo, N. Y., were advised to arrange
meetings for her. Moved by Ball, sec-
onded by Butterworth: "That report be
received and action of national secretary
indorsed"; carried. The national sec-
retary reported that he had carried out the
instructions of the Sub-Committee re
inquiry of Section Holyoke, Mass.

Correspondence:—From A. Gillhaus,
Los Angeles, Calif., reporting on organ-
ization matters; William H. Thomas,
Buena Vista, Pa., regarding organization
matters in Allegheny County; John
Kircher, Cleveland, O., report on organ-
ization in Allegheny County, Pa. From
Charles Rothfuser, New York, N. Y., re-
ferred by the Editor of The People who
declined to publish same on account of
Rothfuser's falsifying the report in The
People that he complains of, it was
moved by Ball, seconded by Rosenberg,
"That the action of the Editor be en-
dorsed"; carried. From Jewish Socialist
Labor Federation inviting the Party to
send two fraternal delegates to its con-
vention; moved by Rosenberg, seconded
by Butterworth, "That the invitation be
accepted and the national secretary be
empowered to select and credential two
Party members as delegates to said
convention"; carried. From Washington
S. E. C., N. Y. S. E. C., Indiana S. E. C.,
and Section San Francisco, Calif., re
Party matters. From Minnesota S. E. C.
remitting on International Bureau dues,
and from Sections Baltimore, Md., Port-
land, Ore., ordering due stamps. From
Sections Manchester, N. H., and Prov-
idence, R. I., requesting dates for lectures
by De Leon. From Section Cook County,
Ill., regarding procuring an organizer;
Section Seattle, Wash., remitting on N.
A. F.; Hubert Dohmen, Livingston,
Mont., and Gabriel Russo, Rochester,
N. Y., giving and requesting information.
From Section New York County, N. Y.,
requesting that pamphlet on "High
Prices" be printed; moved by Ball, sec-
onded by Butterworth, "That the matter
be referred to the Press Committee";
carried.

Adjournment 10:40 p. m.

John Hall, Secretary.

MISSOURI S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Missouri S. E.
C., May 2nd; all present except Kitz-
inger. Theodore Kaucher chairman. Min-
utes of last meeting adopted as read.
Financial report: on hand January 1,
1910, \$6.74; receipts, \$15.00; expenses,
\$9.63; on hand May 1st, \$12.71. State
Canvasser fund, on hand \$29.70.

Correspondence:—From Kolkmeier, St.
Charles, sending \$5 for Canvasser fund.
From Paul Kruger, Carthage, on espion-
age workings are exposed to there,
and suggesting that an organizer be sent
to Joplin and Webb City, where good re-
sults can be obtained. From Kolkmeier,
sending poster for meeting arranged for
April 24th, and asking for Poelling to be
sent there to speak. From J. W. Mol-

inaux, Kansas City, stating that he
would do all he can to build up the
Section again. From Frank Zerman,
N. E. C. member for Missouri, stating
that because of the nature of his work
he could not get to St. Louis for sev-
eral weeks, and then only for a short
stay; on these grounds he resigns from
the N. E. C.; the resignation was ac-
cepted and the election of his successor
laid over to general meeting, Friday
May 6. From Kolkmeier, stating that
the meeting of April 24 was well attend-
ed despite the bad weather; 4 subs to
Weekly People secured, and a good batch
of literature sold; will hold another
meeting in the near future.

After some discussion on the new
State Election laws, Scheidler was in-
structed to get further information on
same. Meeting adjourned.

Joseph Scheidler, Rec. Secy.

CALIF. S. E. C. CALL FOR FUNDS.

To the Sections and Members-at-
Large, Comrades:—

We have vainly appealed to most of
you for funds, as comparatively few have
given help to this all important agitation
of Comrade Gillhaus. Therefore we must
again ask you to DO YOUR DUTY, and
assist in this work by contributing finan-
cially and otherwise, or we will be com-
pelled to send him back to Washington
by quick route. This should not be ne-
cessary, especially in a campaign year,
when propaganda has more effect than in
off years. So let us pull together and
each one dig down and send in some-
thing or get some other workmen to
do so.—DO SOMETHING to show that
you are interested, and not merely dead
wood.

On March 15, Comrade Chas. Pierson
arrived in Los Angeles and was hired for
two weeks to canvass for the Party
press. Those who read The People know
how successful Comrade Pierson is, even
in Los Angeles, a tourist city, he secured
fourteen the first week and eighteen the
second. From here he went to Washing-
ton, stopping one week in San Francisco
to canvass that city. With this addi-
tional expense on us, we trust you will
rally to our support, as becomes Revolu-
tionary Socialists.

For the California S. E. C.
L. C. Haller, Sec. Treas.

PENNSYLVANIA, ATTENTION!

A mass convention of the Socialist
Labor Party of Pennsylvania will be
held at the headquarters of Branch
Bradock, 700 Washington avenue, May
29th, at 10 o'clock.

Pennsylvania S. E. C.,
L. M. Barhydt, Secretary.

SAN JOSE, CALIF. LECTURE.

The Socialist Labor Party of San Jose,
Calif., will hold public meetings, during
the month of May, on Sunday evenings,
8 p. m., at A. O. U. W. Hall, 162
S. First street.

May 15th—Mr. Frank Craig, "The
General Strike."

May 22nd—Symposium and Enter-
tainment.

May 29th—Alanson Dodge, "Founda-
tions of Socialism."

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST
LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach them-
selves to the Socialist Labor Party,
either by the formation of a local or-
ganization known as a "Section," or
by joining as members at large, may
proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form
a "Section," provided they subscribe
to the platform and constitution of the
S. L. P., and they belong to no other
political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find
six others to join with them in organ-
izing a "Section," but desiring to be-
come members, may do so by becoming
members-at-large by signing an
application card, subscribing thereon
to the platform and constitution of
the S. L. P., and answering other ques-
tions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in
the formation of "Sections" and for
application cards for the use of indi-
vidual members as well as all other
information apply to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

What Means This Strike?	VS.	S. L. P.
Five Cents		Five Cents
M. Y. Labor News Co.		28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

PREPARING THE WAY

Propagandists Doing the Work That
Must Crystallize Into Organization.

A few weeks ago we remarked that
all indications pointed to a great num-
ber of strikes for the beginning of May.
The past week has seen the prediction
verified. Even the trades unaffected are
restive. At such times S. L. P. propa-
ganda can often be more readily pushed
than when things are quiet—workmen
everywhere are thinking and talking
about labor matters. Take advantage
of the opportunity to reach them with
the message of the S. L. P.

There are more ways than one of get-
ting subscriptions. From Los Angeles,
Cal., comes one to the Weekly People
for a year with the notation, "This is
on the recommendation of Dr. W. J.
Bryan, who thinks I ought to have the
paper."

Passing through the Suez Canal an
English reader of the Weekly People
took occasion to mail his renewal to the
Weekly People from Port Said—didn't
want to miss any copies.

Are YOU going to make good on the
Daily People Tenth Anniversary sub-
scription plan?

Last week we gave a list of the twenty
cities leading in Weekly People circula-
tion; following is a list of the leading
twenty States with regard to Weekly
People circulation. The order in which
they are given indicating their positions:

California
New York
Connecticut
Massachusetts
Pennsylvania
Ohio
Washington
Texas
Illinois
Minnesota
Colorado
Missouri
New Jersey
Michigan
Virginia
Oregon
Indiana
Nebraska
Wisconsin
Rhode Island

The Canal Zone list is nearly as great
as that of Michigan, and some of the
other States are close up to the tail-
enders. The relative position of some
of the twenty States ought not to prove
satisfactory to their membership but it
is up to them to get into the class in
which they should belong.

The roll of honor, list of those sending
two or more subscriptions during the
week, is:

A. Gillhaus, Los Angeles, Cal. 5
P. E. Nelson, Oakland, Cal. 2
John Holler, San Francisco, Cal. 2
W. Hammerlind, San Francisco, Cal. 2
F. Knetek, Hartford, Conn. 15
A. Prince, Chicago, Ill. 2
F. Mueller, Quincy, Ill. 2
J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind. 3
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. 3
F. Houtenbrink, Boston, VMass. 2
W. J. Hear, Worcester, Mass. 2
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich. 4
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. 8
A. Clayman, Buffalo, N. Y. 3
W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O. 3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 3
C. Pierson, Portland, Ore. 27
E. J. Higgins, Philadelphia, Pa. 2
R. McLure, Philadelphia, Pa. 3
G. W. Ohls, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I. 2
E. Schade, Newport News, Va. 3
E. Smith, Roanoke, Va. 2
P. Kretlow, Berlin, Germany 22

Labor News Notes.

The Party Press Volunteers of Section
New York turned in \$15.76 as a re-
sult of their May Day propaganda work.
The book sales at a party held at the
house of Comrade A. Orange brought us
\$24.68, all of which means that some-
thing is being done in New York.

A. E. Reimer, Boston, sends in an or-
der for Sue books to the amount of
\$33.15; and W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O.,
a like order for \$16.80. Comrade Rep-
schlager, Buffalo, N. Y., who pushes the
Sue books in that city sends an order
for \$10.80.

Other sales since last report, two
weeks since, were:

Los Angeles, Cal. \$ 5.00
San Francisco, Cal. 2.60
Potholes, Cal. 3.25
Colorado Springs, Colo. 3.20
Bridgeport, Conn. 1.00
Hartford, Conn. 4.08
Rockville, Conn. 1.00
Washington, D. C. 9.00

Chicago, Ill. 7.26
Jacksonville, Ill. 1.00
Mishawaka, Ind. 1.00
Mason City, Iowa 1.00
Holyoke, Mass. 3.00
Lawrence, Mass. 1.00
Boston, Mass. 2.60
Malden, Mass. 1.15
Baltimore, Md. 5.55
Ishpeming, Mich. 1.00
Hennepin, Minn. 2.25
St. Louis, Mo. 3.00
Divide, Mont. 1.00
Hoboken, N. J. 1.75
New Jersey S. E. C. 8.36
Paterson, N. J. 4.80
Brooklyn, N. Y. 3.00
Buffalo, N. Y. 7.76
Marcellus, N. Y. 1.00
New York, N. Y. 37.05
Schenectady, N. Y. 1.00
Lisbon, N. D. 1.00
Kent, O. 1.00
New Bethlehem, Pa. 3.50
Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
Juniata, Pa. 8.00
Port Allegany, Pa. 3.00
Ogden, Utah 1.00
Tacoma, Wash. 4.00
Montreal, Can. 1.00
Edinburgh, Scotland 2.40

Keep it up and let there be a revival
of energy all along the line.

OPERATING FUND.

Inclosed find money order for \$5.50
for the Daily People Operating Fund,
collected from members of the Work-
men's Sick and Death Benefit Society,
Branch No. 146, Braddock, Pa., for the
best of all Socialist papers.

W. Adamck.

With socialist greeting from them all
have come the following contributions
since the last report:

W. S. & D. B. S., No. 138, Bel-
mont, N. J. \$ 5.00
W. S. & D. B. S., No. 20, Rox-
bury, Mass. 5.00
W. S. & D. B. S., No. 146,
Braddock, Pa. 3.50
W. S. & D. B. S., No. 205,
Warren, R. I. 1.00
Leo Mueller, Potholes, Cal. .. .75
Geo. Willrich, Denver, Col. 2.00
Collected at May Day Cele-
bration, S. L. P. Greater
Boston, People's Park 8.85
Robt. Schmitt, Omaha, Neb. 1.00
S. Thompson, New York 2.00
M. Anderson, Yacolt, Wash.50

Total \$ 29.60
Previously acknowledged .. 6,360.23

Grand total \$6,389.83

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place.
N. Y., per year. \$1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place,
N. Y., per year. 3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28
City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28
City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .50
Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zei-
tung (German Weekly), 2416
East Ninth street, Cleveland, O.,
per year. 1.00
Proletarets (Lettish Semi-
Monthly), 2944 Washington St.,
(Roxbury), Boston, Mass., per
year 1.50
Nepakarar (Hungarian Semi-
weekly), 528 East Sixth street,
N. Y., per year. 2.00

He who comes in contact with work-
ingmen reading any of these lan-
guages should not fail to call atten-
tion to these papers and endeavor to
secure subscriptions. Sample copies
will be sent upon request. Address
each paper as per address given above,
and not, as often the case, to the Labor
News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

MARX on MALLOCK
or
Facts vs. Fiction
By DANIEL DE LEON.
A LECTURE THAT EFFECT-
IVELY KNOCKS OUT THE
CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT
THE PLUNDER THEY
TAKE FROM LABOR IS
THE REWARD OF THEIR
"DIRECTING ABILITY."
PRICE: FIVE CENTS.
25 Copies for \$1.00.
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28 City Hall Place, N. Y.
Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

"EVERY MAN THE ARCHITECT
OF HIS OWN FORTUNE"

While, on the one hand, the industrial
development draws commerce and credit
in ever closer relation with industry, it
brings about, on the other hand, the
result that, by reason of the increased
division of labor, the various functions
which the capitalist has to fulfill in the
body politic split up ever more and more,
and become separate undertakings and
institutions. Formerly, it was the mer-
chant's function not only to buy and to
sell goods, but also to carry them, often
to very distant markets. He had to as-
sort his goods, display and render them
accessible to the individual purchaser.
To-day there is a division of labor not
between wholesale and retail trade only;
we also find large undertakings for the
transportation and for the storing of
goods. In those large central markets,
called exchanges, buying and selling have
to such an extent become separate pur-
suits, and freed themselves from the
other functions commonly appertaining
to the merchant, that not only are goods
located in distant regions, or not yet
even produced, bought and sold there, but
goods are bought without the purchaser
intending to take possession of them,
and others are sold without the seller
ever having had them in his possession.

In former days a capitalist could not
be conceived without accompanying the
thought with a large safe in which
money was collected, and out of which he
took the funds which he needed to make
payments. To-day, the treasury of the
capitalist has become the subject of a
separate occupation in all industrially
advanced countries, especially England
and America. The bank has sprung up.
Payments are no longer made to the cap-
italist but to his bank, and from his
bank, not from him, are his debts collect-
ed. And so it happens that a few central
concerns perform to-day the functions of
treasury for the whole capitalist class in
the country.

But although the several functions of
the capitalists thus become the functions
of separate undertakings, they do not be-
come independent of each other, except
in appearance and legal form: economi-
cally they remain as closely bound to and
dependent upon each other as ever. The
functions of any of these undertakings
could not continue if those of any of the
others with which they are connected in
business were to be interrupted.

The more commerce, credit and indus-
try become interdependent, and the more
the several functions of the capitalist
class are assumed by separate undertak-
ings, the greater is the dependence of
one capitalist upon another. Capitalist
production becomes, accordingly, more
and more a gigantic body, whose various
limbs stand in the closest relation to
each other. Thus, while the masses of
the people are ever more dependent upon

the capitalists, the capitalists themselves
become ever more dependent upon one
another.

The economic machinery of the modern
system of production constitutes a more
and more delicate and complicated me-
chanism, the correct action of which de-
pends ever more upon the exact fitness
of its innumerable wheels and the exact
fulfillment of their respective roles.
Never yet did any system of production
stand in such need of planful regulation
as does the present one. While the sev-
eral industries become, in point of fact,
more and more dependent upon one an-
other, in point of law they remain wholly
independent. The means of production
of every single industry are private prop-
erty; their owner can do with them as
he pleases.

The more completely large production
develops the larger every single indus-
try becomes, the greater is the order to
which the economic activity of each is
reduced, and the more accurate and well
considered is the plan upon which each
is carried on, down to the smallest de-
tails. Outside of that, however, the joint
operation of the various industries is
left to the impulse of free competition,
and it is at the expense of a prodigious
waste of power and of matter, and across
economic shocks, called crises, which up
to a certain time, increased in violence,
but which subsequently have become so
chronic as to cease to call attention, that
free competition keeps the economic
mechanism in motion. It moves with
fits and starts. The process goes on, not
by putting every one in his proper place,
but by crushing every one who stands in
the way. This is what is called "the
selection of the fittest in the struggle
for existence." The fact is, however, that
competition crushes, not so much the
truly unfit, as those who happen to stand
in the wrong place, and who lack either
the special qualifications, or, what is
more important, the necessary capital to
survive. But competition is no longer
satisfied with crushing those who are
unequal to the "struggle for existence."
The destruction of every one of these
draws in its wake the ruin of numberless
other beings, who stood in economic con-
nection with the bankrupt concern—wage
workers, creditors, etc.

"Every man is the architect of his own
fortune," so runs the favorite proverb.
This proverb is an heirloom from the
days of small production, when the fate
of every single breadwinner, at worst
that of his family, also, depended upon
his own personal qualities. To-day, the
fate of every member of a capitalist com-
munity depends less and less upon his
own individuality, and more and more
upon a thousand circumstances that are
wholly beyond his control. Competition
no longer brings about the survival of
the fittest.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish
standing advertisements of Section
headquarters, or other permanent an-
nouncements. The charge will be five
dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue,
Headquarters and reading room of Sec-
tion San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor
Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Fed-
eration, Lettish Socialist Labor Federa-
tion, and Scandinavian Discussion Club
at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and
public reading room at 317 East Sev-
enth street. Public educational meet-
ings Sunday evenings. People readers
are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O.,
S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General
Committee meets every second and
fourth Thursday. German, Jewish
and Hungarian educational meetings
every Wednesday and Sunday. Open
every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland,
Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian
Labor Federation, 224½ Washington
street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P.,
meets first and third Sunday of the
month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416
East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P.,
meets every first Saturday in the
month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815
Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every
second Wednesday in the month at
8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.
Section Providence, R. I., \$1 Dyer
street, room 8. Regular meetings sec-
ond and fourth Tuesdays of each
month.

New Jersey State Executive Com-
mittee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary,
1121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J.
Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond
street, Elizabeth.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ware
Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets

every first and third Friday, 8 p. m.,
at Friedman's Hall, Grand and West-
ern avenues. Workingmen and women
invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash.,
Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue,
Rooms 208 and 210. P. O. Box 1854.
Propaganda meetings every Sunday,
8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue be-
tween Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Head-
quarters and free reading room, Room
304, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.
All communications intended for the
Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to
Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds
a business meeting the second Sunday
of each month at Federation Hall, Corner
Third and Washburn streets, at 10 a. m.

Section Denver meets every Sunday
afternoon at 926—15th street. The first
meeting of each month will be for busi-
ness, the others for lectures. Agent
of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel
Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P.,
meets the second Saturday of each
month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple,
Room 4. Address of Literary Agent is
Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every
first and third Thursday in the month,
at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street.
Discussions at every meeting. All sym-
pathizers invited.

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Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.

New York Labor News Company,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

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National Constitution, containing
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and declared resolutions, per 100 \$2.00
Red membership cards, containing
also a record of transfers, per 100 .50
Application Cards, with exposition
of Party principle; same to be
retained by the candidate; having
also detachable application form,
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the purpose of keeping a record
of membership dues paid 25
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record of receipts and expenses 35
Treasurer's Book: There is no spe-
cially ruled book for Treasurers,
but an additional Cash Book may
be used for the purpose
Transfer cards, for use between
Sections, and, on reverse side, for
use between sub-divisions of a
Section, per 100 30
Delinquency blanks, which make
easy the work of the Financial
Secretary when notifying mem-
bers in arrears, per 100 30
Candidates' resignation blanks, pro-
vided for in Article XI, Section
3, of the Party Constitution, per
100 30
Rubber stamps (seal), with arm
and hammer emblem, made to
order, each 75

Orders for supplies must be accom-
panied by cash, it being contrary to
the rules to keep credit accounts.

Address all orders to:
PAUL AUGUSTINE,
National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

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The new weekly South Slavon-
ian organ of the S. L. P. is
published at 4054 St. Clair ave-
nue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Subscription Price \$1 per Year
It behooves all comrades and
sympathizers coming in contact
with South Slavonian (Serbians,
Croats, etc.), workingmen to
call their attention to and solicit
their subscription to the Rad-
nicka Borba.
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cation.
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AN ADDRESS delivered by
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